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Gorbachev Attends Meeting To Mark Lenin's Birth

LD221307 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 22 TASS — A festive meeting devoted to the 116th anniversary of birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin opened in the Kremlin today.

Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other Soviet leaders are present.

A report is being delivered by Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R.

Deputy Ministerial Appointments, Reassignments

PM181408 [Editorial Report] Moscow *SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR: OTDEL PERVYY* in Russian, No 9, publishes the following USSR Council of Ministers decrees on pages 138-143:

Page 138: the decree, dated 28 January 1986, "on the appointment of Comrade V.F. Romanenko as deputy minister of the medical and microbiological industry," signed by G. Aliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers; and the decree dated 28 January 1986 "on the appointment of Comrade Yu.N. Kolesnikov as deputy minister of the chemical industry," also signed by Aliyev and Smirtyukov.

Page 139: the decree dated 28 January 1986 "on the appointment of Comrade V.M. Buynovskiy as deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems"; and the decree dated 30 January 1986 "on the USSR deputy minister of the construction materials industry," which announces the appointment of Comrade V.I. Vinogradov as the new deputy minister and the release of V.I. Chirkov "in connection with his transfer to other work." Both decrees are signed by Aliyev and Smirtyukov.

Page 140: the decree "on the release of Comrade K.G. Nozhko from his duties as USSR deputy minister of education" on his retirement, and the decree "on the release of Comrade V.G. Subachev from his duties as deputy minister of the electrical equipment industry" in connection with his transfer to other work. Both decrees are signed by Aliyev and Smirtyukov and are dated 30 January 1986.

Page 141: the decree "on the appointment of Comrade V.A. Nosov as deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Committee for Physical Culture and Sports," signed by Aliyev and Smirtyukov and dated 30 January 1986; and the decree "on the appointment of Comrade V.S. Pavlov as USSR first deputy finance minister." The decree, which notes that Pavlov is "released from his duties as chief of the Department of Finance and Costs, member of the Collegium, and member of the USSR Gosplan," is signed by N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Smirtyukov, and is dated 31 January 1986.

Page 142: the decree "on the deputy ministers of the medical and microbiological industry," which announces the appointments of Comrades N.F. Danilin, Yu.T. Kalinin, V.Ye. Matveyev, M.M. Sobolev, and Yu.P. Shevyakov as deputy ministers and is signed by Ryzhkov and Smirtyukov and dated 4 February 1986.

Page 143: the decree "on the appointment of Comrade L.P. Telegin as first deputy minister of the medical and microbiological industry," signed by Ryzhkov and Smirtyukov, and dated 4 February 1986.

Trade Ministry Collegium Holds Session 16 April

PM181516 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report under general heading: "Collegium Sessions"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the USSR Trade Ministry Collegium was held in Moscow on 16 April. It discussed the tasks of the sector's working people in fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

USSR Trade Minister G.I. Vashchenko delivered the report. The session participants analyzed critically the state of trade services for the population and spoke of the need for a fundamental reorganization of the work of trade and public catering enterprises in accordance with the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Participating in the Collegium's work were A.P. Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.A. Stashenkov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; leaders of USSR ministries and departments; union republic trade ministers; and senior officials of the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Gosplan, and the AUCCTU.

Nikonov Addresses Fishing Ministry Meeting

PM181205 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 18 Apr 86 p 2

[TASS report: "From Critical Positions"]

[Text] An expanded session of the USSR Ministry of the Fishing Industry Collegium in Moscow on 18 April discussed the tasks of the sector's workers in fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

V.M. Kamentsev, USSR minister of the fishing industry, delivered a report.

Those taking part in the session analyzed critically the state of the country's fishing industry and outlined the main avenues for its development in the light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Collegium drew special attention to the need to restructure the work of the sector, to the acceleration of the pace of its development on the basis of scientific-technical progress, and to

the enlistment into production of reserves for increasing the fish catch in the open regions of the world's oceans and in the country's inland waters.

Special emphasis was placed on the need to step up attention toward questions of improving the quality and expanding the range of edible fish output and effecting an all-around saving of material and fuel and energy resources.

The speakers also mentioned the need for the further improvement of the economic mechanism and the structure of management of the sector, the improvement of work with cadres, and the more active solution of social questions. It was emphasized that the successful fulfillment of the targets of the 12th 5-Year Plan and the USSR Food Program depends on the efforts of all fishing industry workers and their harmonious work.

The session was addressed by V.P Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in the Collegium were responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and ministries and departments.

Nikonov Addresses SELSKAYA ZHIZN Newsmen
PM141012 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 11 Apr 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Correspondents' Conference"]

[Text] A conference of *SELSKAYA ZHIZN* correspondents working in union republics, krays, and oblasts has been held in Moscow. At the conference, a detailed discussion was held on the tasks of the newspaper's journalists in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress demands.

The conference participants were addressed by Comrade V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The conference was attended by A.A. Nikonov, president of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences; A.F. Serkov, A.P. Zavgorodniy, V.N. Zhurikov, and S.B. Valter, senior officials of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee; and A.G. Yasin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Tsentrosoyuz.

Slyunkov Addresses Training Course for Officials
PM201646 Moscow SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 9 Apr 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Theory Will Help Practice"]

[Text] A training course for newly elected first secretaries and secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms and chairmen of city and rayon soviet ispolkoms has been completed at republic courses for raising the qualifications of leading party and soviet cadres. Comrades G.G. Bartoshevich, N.I. Dementey, Yu.B. Kolokolov, A.T. Kuzmin, and V.A. Lepeshkin addressed them on topical problems of Marxist-Leninist theory and communist building practice and on improving organizational, party, and ideological work and party leadership of national economic development in light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

Students in the courses were received by N.N. Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee. During the talk particular attention was paid to further improving the style and methods of party committee and organization activity and to increasing the responsibility of cadres for fulfilling party decisions, state plans, and socialist pledges. The need to closely link ideological work with the resolution of specific production, social, and educational tasks and to orient all organizational and political activity toward successfully meeting the targets of the 12th 5-Year Plan was stressed.

G.G. Bartoshevich, second secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, and V.I. Boris, chief of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, participated in the meeting.

Students in the courses — chairmen of gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms — were received by G.S. Tarazevich, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and M.V. Kovalev, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers.

During their training the students visited Minsk party committees and soviet ispolkoms, and also visited Novopolotsk and Baranovichskiy rayon.

Yeltsin Addresses Moscow Propaganda Workers
PM161447 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Among the Capital's Propaganda Workers"]

[Text] A meeting of Moscow propaganda workers with Moscow CPSU Gorkom secretaries was held yesterday at the Moscow Gorkom and Moscow Obkom Political Enlightenment Center.

Addressing the gathering, B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, stressed the great responsibility of ideological workers,particularly propaganda workers, for explaining fully and in as specific a manner as possible the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress in close connection with working people's daily affairs and interests. The program for restructuring in the national economy is now outlined quite clearly. Restructuring is also necessary in ideological work because serious changes are required in man's consciousness, in his psychology, culture, and style and methods of work.

The 27th CPSU Congress gave clear, profoundly justified instructions; but it would be extremely wrong to be satisfied with the fact that there are decisions and that the aims are known and the tasks are clear. Yes, society has gotten moving and the situation in the labor collectives is being markedly activated and sociopolitical activeness is increasing. But under no circumstances must we be satisfied with that. All of us, and propaganda

workers too, of course, have a very great deal to do. The congress tasks must be brought to every Muscovite.

The meeting consisted of answers to numerous questions (about 400 in all) put by propaganda workers both in advance and during the meeting. It was a detailed talk of the utmost frankness, sometimes a keen talk, on questions perturbing the labor collectives and the population of the capital.

The complexity and scale of the tasks of the capital's economic and social development in the 12th 5-Year Plan and for the period through the year 2000 appear particularly clearly and sharply when compared with what we have — with the level achieved in resolving Moscow's economic and social problems whose analysis has relied on considerable material of figures and facts.

The lively, confidential talk touched on the questions most vital for our city's present and future: the reconstruction and retooling of enterprises; the resolute improvement of the quality of output and labor productivity; the prospects for the development of Moscow, including its historical section, while retaining its unique architectural appearance; the attainment of a higher standard of capital construction; the conservation and sanitation of the environment; the tasks of fundamentally improving the operation of passenger transport, trade, public catering, and health care; the most rational use of manpower resources; the improvement of the training of cadres for all sectors of social labor; the alteration of the guidelines for socialist competition in accordance with modern requirements; and a more active and fruitful struggle for the consolidation of order and discipline and against negative phenomena, drunkenness, and alcoholism. Considerable attention was paid to the leader's moral nature. The answers to the questions generated great interest among those assembled.

The tasks were formulated for explaining and propagandizing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the mobilization of Muscovites to the fulfillment of these decisions.

'Powerful' Cyclone in Arkhangelsk Reported

LD191753 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] The cyclone that swept over southern districts of Arkhangelsk Oblast yesterday had been forecast but turned out to be more powerful than expected. The cohesion and good organization displayed by the people, however, prevented the elements from disrupting the course of the subbotnik. Reports are coming into the headquarters for the struggle with the elements set up at Velsk Rayispolkom: The power supply to all farms has been cut off; 15 10-kilovolt power lines have been damaged; the telephone system is out of order; schools have been closed; and in many places ball lightning has been seen.

Most of the destruction wrought by the raging elements has already been rectified. All off-road vehicles are out. Power has been restored to state and collective farm workshops and to stock-farms. In the course of the Leninist communist subbotnik, the rayons hit by the April storm with heavy snowfalls carried out unforeseen work to eliminate the effects of the cyclone in an organized way and also did their planned work.

Moscow Soviet Officials Elected; Grishin Retired

PM161509 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "Accelerated Pace for the Capital's Development. Sixth Session of the Moscow City Soviet of People's Deputies, 19th Convocation"]

[Excerpts] The sixth session of the Moscow city Soviet of People's Deputies, 19th Convocation, was held yesterday in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions.

The session was opened by Deputy V.T. Saykin, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom. Deputy V.A. Protopopov, first secretary of Leninskiy CPSU Raykom, was elected session chairman, and Deputy V.S. Orlova, machine plant adjuster, was elected session secretary.

The session examined the questions "On the Tasks of Moscow City Soviets of People's Deputies Stemming from the 27th CPSU Congress Decisions," "On Progress in the Fulfillment of Voters' Instructions," and others.

Having heard the report by Deputy B.A. Gryaznov, chairman of the Moscow city soviet Credentials Commission, the soviet recognized the credentials of Moscow Soviet Deputies B.N. Yeltsin from No 774 Electoral Okrug and Yu.A. Belyakov from No 834 Electoral Okrug, who were elected 16 March 1986 to replace former deputies.

The Moscow Soviet examined organizational questions.

The Moscow Soviet relieved S.M. Kolomin of his duties as first deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, V.A. Korolev from his duties as deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, and B.V. Pokarzhevskiy from his duties as secretary of Moscow Gorispolkom in connection with their retirement on pension.

Deputies Yu.A. Belyakov and L.I. Matveyev were elected first deputy chairmen of Moscow Gorispolkom.

Deputy B.V. Selivanov was relieved of his duties as first deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom and was elected deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom in connection with the reallocation of duties among Moscow Gorispolkom deputy chairmen.

Deputy Yu.A. Prokofyev was elected secretary of Moscow Gorispolkom.

Deputies G.A. Aseyev and V.V. Grishin were relieved of their duties as members of Moscow Gorispolkom in connection with their retirement on pension, and Deputy R.A. Papilov was relieved of his duties as member of Moscow Gorispolkom in connection with transfer to other work.

Deputies B.N. Yeltsin and I.L. Paristyy were elected members

of Moscow Gorispolkom.

Deputy G.A. Yagodin was relieved of his duties as chairman of the Moscow city Soviet Standing Commission on Public Education at his personal request.

Z.A. Malkova was elected chairman of Moscow city Soviet Standing Commission on Public Education.

The following appointments were confirmed: P.S. Surov as chief of the Main Administration of Housing and Civil Construction; Deputy V.N. Mudrak as chief of the Main Administration of Health; V.N. Shaposhnikov as chief of the General Department; and N.F. Khoroshilov as chief of the Veterinary Service Department.

The Moscow Soviet introduced partial changes to the composition of the City Court. V.A. Gorbachev, S.V. Kalabanova, E.E. Kishe, I.D. Koshel, V.P. Pankratova, and eE.N. Popov were relieved of their duties as members of Moscow City Court.

I.V. Vorontsov, M.V. Kryukova, M.R. Mednikov, V.A. Monastyrskiy, A.N. Rogov, and G.A. Smorodinskaya were elected members of Moscow City Court.

Taking part in the session's work were B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; senior officials from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidiums, and the RSFSR Council of Ministers; USSR and RSFSR ministers; and other senior officials from ministries and departments.

Shcherbitskiy Reports at Ukrainian CP Plenum

AU070701 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 30 Mar 86 pp 2-4

[Unattributed report on the report and concluding speech delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, at the 28 March plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee: "On the Results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations To Implement Its Decisions"]

[Text] Comrades:

In the unanimous opinion of the Soviet people, as well in the opinion of many foreign political and public figures, the 27th CPSU Congress, held at a crucial stage in the life of the country and of the present-day world as a whole, has become a historic event, an event of world importance. The bold and constructive ideas, the innovative plans and decisions brought forward by the congress are increasingly affecting the life of party organizations, the work of labor collectives in the country, and the development of world events.

The main substance and bent of the congress proceedings were determined by the party Central Committee's Political Report, delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The report offered an exhaustive, Marxist-Leninist characterization of the present-day world, of its main tendencies and contradictions. It thoroughly analyzed the present development stage of Soviet society, clearly defined the main lines and tasks of the party's domestic and foreign policy.

The congress was held in an atmosphere of party-like adherence to principles and creativity, of exactingness and bolshevik truthfulness, and convincingly showed that the party was up to its historic mission and was able to interpret in Lenin's way the peculiarity of the present situation and to draw conclusions from the past.

In its Political Report, the Central Committee straightforwardly and frankly told the party and the people about the omissions made in political and practical activity, about unfavorable trends in the economy and in the sociospiritual sphere, and about the causes of these phenomena. these causes were above all subjective in their nature. These were inertness and stagnation in the forms and methods of management, a declined dynamism in the work, and an increased bureaucratism as a result of which problems accumulated faster than they were solved.

The party has confronted a task of great historic importance — to trace a line which would ensure that the accumulated problems would be settled and a confident progress would be made.

A line aimed at the country's accelerated socioeconomic development was drawn up at the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenum. New in principle, this party line was further deepened and thoroughly developed int the congress documents.

The country's accelerated development is the only correct key — a key fully in line with the requirements of the times — to the accomplishment of our immediate and long-term, internal and foreign political tasks. Acceleration is the only way to meet the high targets set in the party program and the Basic Guidelines for socioeconomic development.

In their entire substance, the congress documents and decisions convincingly confirm the party's firm loyalty to the Leninist general line. Their objective is to achieve the supreme goal — full propsperity and a free, thorough development for all members of society.

The principled groundwork set forth in the CPSU Central Committee's Political Report for creating an all-embracing system of international security and clear-cut programmatic foreign political directives are highly important for the destiny of all mankind.

There is every reason to assert, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, that **the Central Committee's Political Report, the resolution adopted by the congress, the new edition of the program, and the endorsed CPSU Statues are prominent documents of creative Marxism-Leninism, documents that contribute a great part to developing the theory and practice of scientific communism.**

The 27th CPSU Congress has manifested a monolithic cohesion of the Communists and all Soviet people around the CPSU Central Committee and their own Leninist party.

The congress documents and the speeches delivered by foreign guests have confirmed that the CPSU was a party of social progress and peace; a party that carries high the banner of socialist, proletarian internationalism; a party which has no higher goal that the benefit of the toiler, the preservation of peace, and precluding a thermonuclear catastrophe.

The main political result of the congress is the creatively enriched and endorsed party line aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, and at the consolidation of general peace.

Numerous responses from the working people, meetings and gatherings held in labor collectives, and meetings with congress delegates have shown that the Ukraine's Communists and people were unanimous in their approval of the results of the 27th CPSU Congress, and have supported our party's strategic line with their practical deeds.

The time has now come for practical actions. The confidence of the people, who believe the party and await concrete action from us, has to be justified. And each Communist, each leader has to do the utmost to materialize the people's hopes and expectations.

The CPSU Central Committee has drawn up concrete measures connected with implementing the resolution of the 27th CPSU Congress and the directives set forth in the Central Committee's Political Report, and emphasized the need to immediately engage all links of the Soviet political system in the energetic work to accomplish the large-scale tasks set by the congress. A complex of measures have been defined to implement the congress directives, and to settle the key problems concerning economic development, social policy, state construction, and ideological work.

Proceeding from nationwide interests and general state positions, what matters now is to thoroughly analyze the situation everywhere, to take into account concrete conditions in each labor collective, city, village, in each branch, and in a businesslike way organize the implementation of the congress decisions.

Of course, **the tasks for the present time** may be formulated in the following way: **to study, to think over, and, mainly, to resolutely act already now, immediately and without delay**.

At the congress, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev emphasized that the success of any undertaking was decisively determined by the active and conscious participation of the masses in it.

The republic has operatively developed an extensive campaign to explain the CPSU Central Committee's Political Report and other congress documents. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee sent groups of responsible functionaries of the republic's central organs to all oblasts. They visited more than 400 labor collectives, gave concrete assistance in highlighting the congress materials, reported to the working people, spoke at seminars for propagandists, and participated in preparations for plenums and meetings, as well as in outlining organizational and political measures.

All comrades who made the field trips noted that vigorious organizational and political work was conducted in the overwhelming majority of party committees and labor collectives. Concrete measures are being worked out and taken to more rapidly raise production volume and labor productivity, to improve production quality. Much is being done to restructure organizational and educational work, to increase the responsibility of cadres, and to settle social problems. Many congress delegates and front-ranking production workers are initiating valuable actions and making concrete proposals aimed at the successful fulfillment of the plans drawn up for 1986 and the 5-year period as a whole.

At the same time, the speaker pointed out, there are occasional manifestations of an unnecessary haste, and attempts are being made to bring everything again to a brief campaign or to substitute a concrete matter for a talking session. Plans for accomplishing immediate tasks have not been considered in detail everywhere. Some comrades had to be corrected. But Central Committee staffers are unable to visit all gorkoms and raykoms, let alone all basic party organizations.

It is essential to restructure the psychology of cadres and to make all our people aware of the spirit and sense of the congress decisions. Our advance will be faster, The higher the discipline and good organization, and the greater the feeling of responsibility for the matter at hand and for its results, the more rapid will be our advance.

What matters most now in our entire organizational and political activity is:

one, to clearly determine for each party organization and each labor collective both immediate and long-terms concrete practical tasks;

two, to create in each party organization and each labor collective an atmosphere of efficiency and exactingness, of criticism and self-criticism, and to ensure that the work carried out to accomplish the tasks set in the congress decisions is enterprising and fruitful;

three, to establish proper control over the fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges at each production level — at the level of brigades, shifts, shops, enterprises, kolkhozes, and projects; and to be persistent in accomplishing what has been undertaken.

It is essential to give up the idea that because matters are generally not bad, one may restrict oneself to partial improvements. All must reform — from the top to the bottom — and in earnest. All must reform in evaluations, in criteria, in the style of thinking and acting, in everything what affects our advance.

The essence of the reform is precisely to actively struggle at all levels — from the basic party organization to the republic's Communist Party Central Committee — to implement the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and the line traced by the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and to enhance everywhere an

atmosphere of searching for, improving and renewing the forms and methods of activity.

I. Making Use of All Possibilities To Accelerate Economic Development

The 27th CPSU Congress documents have formulated the party's concrete tasks in the field of socioeconomic policy.

As noted in the Political Report, acceleration implies primarily a hastened economic growth. But not only that. Its essence lies in a new quality of growth: in the all-round intensification of production on the basis of scientific and technological progress, in restructuring the economy, and in the effective forms of management, of labor organization, and stimulation.

What comes to the foreground now is the task to determine everywhere the way the matter has to be organized in order to achieve the targets set and the reserves which must be used first.

The 27th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress, V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, thoroughly and critically analyzed the state of affairs in the republic's national economy, the work carried out to accelerate scientific-technological progress, and showed the storng and weak spots in economic development. The conclusion made by the congress was unequivocal: The production, scientific-technological, and cadre potential accumulated in the republic and the republic's experience in accomplishing great economic and political tasks make it possible to work better and more effectively and to accomplish qualitatively new tasks. This is precisely the point from which we must proceed in our practical work at all levels — in every labor collective, every rayon, city, and oblast, in every national economic branch.

A. Increasing Rates and By All Means Intensifying Industrial Production

In line with the CPSU Central Committee's directives, additional possibilities have been found in the republic to hasten economic development in the 12th 5-Year Plan period. Compared with the initial figures, the increases planned for the gross social product have been increased by R7.3 billion, those for the national income by R5.5, and those for production by R5.9 billion. The indexes provided for increasing labor productivitiy and reducing material intensity have become more intense, and provisions have been made to raise the output of many production items.

The accomplishment of the tasks set will largely depend on the deep technical reconstruction of production on the basis of the most up-to-date achievements of science and technology. For this reason the republic's allocations for reconstruction and technical reequipment will amount at least to one-half of all capital investments, or 50 percent more than in the 11th 5-Year Plan period.

The final result of enterprise reconstruction and of new construction is determined primarily by the effectiveness level of technologies and equipment provided for in the plans. This is why particular attention must be paid to their quality.

But what returns are to be expected in the future when — for example, in accordance with data obtained from a selective check carried out in the republic's Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy — 43 out of the 105 projects are being built in accordance with plans which are 5 or even 10 years old and are clearly outdated?

As is known, in line with a decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, large-scale measures must be taken to technically reequip ferrous metallurgy. The republic's Council of Ministers, Gosplan, and Minstry of Ferrous Metallurgy must ensure that the construction and reconstruction of all facilities provided for in this decision are included in the 5-year plan.

The Ukrainian Minstry of Ferrous Metallurgy and the appropriate planning institutes are expected to painstakingly scrutinize the documents, to review the plans, and to make fuller use in the plans of the latest achievements of science and technology.

Naturally enough, this work is complex and labor consuming. It calls for smooth and responsible cooperation among planners, machine builders, customers, and contractors. But it must be done, and in the immediate future. Work is also to be carried out as soon as possible by other ministries and departments in the republic, even more so because there is some experience in this work. For example, the builders of the electric motors plant in Uzhgorod, who have been working at the project since 1979, are now reviewing the provided technological solutions, and this will make it possible to significantly increase the plant's output.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers and Gosplan must ensure that each branch, enterprise, and association is provided with long-term plans for renewing production with an eye on the latest scientific and technological achievements.

The effectiveness of reconstruction and the pace of the entire national economic development decisively depend on machine construction. So it is essential first to reconstruct and reequip machine building production itself. In the current 5-year period, 70 percent more capital will be invested in this branch than in the 11th 5-year period. What matters is to make full use of these investments and to see to it that they produce the needed results.

So far this requirement has not been complied with everywhere. The reconstruction of the Kremenchug Motor Vehicles Plant, going on for more than 10 years, may be regarded as an example how work must not be done. The outlays have already totaled R214 million, or more than 80 percent of the estimated costs. The plant's fixed assets have increased nearly 2.5 times. But the output of heavy trucks has only been brought to 10 percent of the total production, and labor productivity has only increased 8 percent.

It is to be pointed out that as early as in 1982 a meeting of the republic's party and economic aktivs noted slowness in the plant's preparations for the production of new types of motor vehicles. But there were no changes for the better. Apparently, Comrade A.I. Goryainov, general director of the Kremenchug Motor Vehicles Plant, and Comrade V.A. Ostapenko, the plant's party committee secretary, are not disturbed at the fact that the national economy is undersupplied with new vehicles which are

so badly needed. Also Comrade M.I. Zaludyak, Kremenchugskiy Gorkom first secretary, seems to be undisturbed. It is time for Poltava Obkom and for the Machine Building Department of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee to purposefully examine this issue.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on to emphasize that the increase planned for the 5-year period in machine building production should be obtained through putting into production advanced models of machines and equipment. For this purpose, machine builders must increase 6 times the output of items which are being put into production in the country for the first time.

At the same time, some party committees tolerate enterprises which are run along the old lines. So, 25 percent of machine models made in Voroshilovgrad Oblast are more than 10 years old; their share in Vinnitsa Oblast amounts to nearly one-third; and Odessa machine building enterprises are now putting into production fewer machine, equipment, and tool models than they did 5 years ago. Of course, this practice must be stopped. Things must be remedied, and immediately.

This is feasible, and evidence of this is, for example, the experience of Kharkov machine builders. To implement the "Quality" comprehensive program, they have resolved to hasten at least 2-2.5 times the renewal of equipment made by them, to increase the share of high-quality production 1.5 times, and to see to it that this production is competitive on the world market.

Having scrutinized the work experience of front-ranking enterprises, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo considers that the machine builders have every chance to cope with the plan set. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum may set for them the 12th 5-Year Plan task to raise production virtually without increasing either the consumption of rolled ferrous metal stock or personnel. These concrete tasks have been reflected in the measures worked out to implement the congress decisions. Their accomplishment has to be well organized and systematically controlled.

One of the most pressing tasks is to accelerate the reequipment of **transport**. The Ukrainian Council of Ministers, the Main Administration of the River Fleet, and railroad administrations are expected to make wider use of automatic systems for the control of transportation, to more vigorously promote industrial technologies, and to raise the level of comprehensive mechanization of loading and loading operations.

An important reserve for intensification, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, lies in **the full utilization of the created production potential**. In the 11th 5-Year Plan period, the national economy could have obtained additional production worth hundreds of millions of rubles had the commissioned facilities reached their capacity on schedule. A number of enterprises are still unsatisfactory in utilizing new capacities. In particular, at the Kherson Combine Plant they have only been utilized 25 percent, and at the Zhitomir Chemical Fiber Plant, 37 percent. At the Kiev Polymer Materials Plant, the line for the production of plastic milk bags, put into operation as early as 1979, has been utilized less than 15 percent.

It is also disturbing that the active part of fixed assets — equipment and machine tools — frequently operates at half capacity: the shift intensity factor in machine building is still insufficient. At Volyn, Rovno, Nikolayev, and Ternopol Oblast enterprises this factor even decreased compared with 1980. Thousands of units of installed equipment are idle each year at machine-building enterprises, and some of them are idle because of the shortage in the workforce.

At the same time the experience of the K.Ye. Voroshilov Combine Plant in Dnepropetrovsk in certifying and rationalizing workplaces and in increasing in this way the shift intensity of equipment has been disseminated insufficiently, notwithstanding the large sums spent for this purpose. Some 1,460 delegations visited the enterprises in the 2 and 1/2 years. But, as *ROBITNYCHA HAZETA* showed recently (on 21 March 1986), the returns of most of them are scanty. The effectiveness of certifying workplaces is very low in Voroshilovgrad, Zhitomir, Kiev, Nikolayev, Khmelnitskiy, and some other oblasts.

The republic's ministries, departments, and local party and administrative bodies must **thoroughly and literally at every enterprise** examine the causes of this absolutely abnormal situation, must **draw up and take measures** to make full use of the existing capacities.

Scientific-technological progress and the radical transformation of society's productive forces is the main lever to intensify production, as noted at the 27th CPSU Congress. For this reason, it is essential to make an energetic turn in science toward the needs of the national economy and to aim fundamental research at the settlement of paramount scientific-technological problems. The republic's Academy of Sciences, Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education, as well as other ministries and departments, must take into account the new requirements and analyze the themes of scientific papers; must specify the leading, priority directions; and must concentrate the main forces on them.

Our science can and must produce more advanced technologies capable of comprehensively modernizing production sectors and our entire economic branches. In addition, it is important to make quick use of each scientific and technological novelty. The USSR law on discoveries, inventions, rationalizing proposals, and commercial samples, which is now bieng drafted, will undoubtedly be useful in this respect.

So far — and this has already been noted — only one-third of the inventions and half of the complete scientific elaborations have been put into production. A large share of the blame for this lies on the notorious departmental barriers which hamper the utilization of many useful elaborations.

For example, the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences has developed a technology that is **new in principle** for the prodution of metal-cutting instruments reinforced with hard alloys. Compared with the common hard-alloy instruments, the life of the cutters is 2-5 times longer, the speed of cutting is twice as fast, and labor intensity is 75-80 percent less. The designers of the cutters have taken their case to the Zhdanov Heavy Machine Building Plant, the Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Equipment Plant, the Kiev Kommunist Plant, and many other enterprises. All of them paid

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lip service to the scientists: they made an experimental consignment of instrument for their needs and evaluated the novelty highly. But they did not go any farther. Such facts are to be assessed on principle and in the party spirit, and people responsible for scientific-technological progress are to be compelled to do what is needed in the national economy.

In overcoming departmental barriers and intensifying the integration of science with production, an important role must be played by interbranch **scientific-technological and engineering centers**. This is a new undertaking which requires constant attention and active support on the part of party and administrative bodies and consistency in its dissemination. It is to be noted that the republic is impermissibly slow in creating scientific-production associations.

The Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, and the Academy of Sciences along with the republic's ministries and departments are expected to clearly define what has to be done and by whom and when to develop the existing organizational structures for cooperation between science and production, to tighten control over the efforts to increase the effectiveness of scientific and technological measures, to achieve the indexes set by the 27th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress, and to amend the republic's scientific-technological programs.

The analysis made by the departments of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee shows many shortcomings incurred in drafting the programs. For example, the republic's labor program has set too low the tasks for increasing labor productivity by applying scientific and technological achievements. What kind of progress is it if, as a result of engaging 11,000 robots and more than 200 flexible automated production units, the plan calls for freeing only 16,500 workers?

In the metal and agro-industrial complexes and the biotechnology programs there are still many small and isolated measures, and departmental mentality is to be felt in the way great tasks are treated. For this reason, in amending the republic's scientific-technological programs, it is essential to take into account the congress requirements, to aim them at a wider application of the newest basic and interbranch technologies, and to strengthen emphasis on resource saving.

Our participation in implementing the Comprehensive Program for Scientific-Technological Progress in CEMA Member-States up to the Year 2000 is particularly important both economically and politically. In one of the five directions of the program — creating new materials — the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences is the main organization. There is a very complex task which has to be accomplished as soon as possible: to achieve the world's leading place in this field. This is a matter of honor for our scientists.

B. By Improving the Investment Policy and Enhancing Construction Efficiency

It is impossible to carry out technical modernization of the national economy without fundamentally improving capital construction. It is necessary to make essential changes to the structural and investment policies, that is, to shift the focus of attention from quantitative indicators to quality and efficiency, and from expanding productive capital to replacing it. The volume of construction work in the republic is enormous: It is necessary within 5 years to bring into operation fixed capital of R133 billion, or almost 19 percent more than in the last 5-year plan period.

To accomplish this task, the Council of Ministers needs first to ensure allocation of capital investments in strict accordance with the norms of the duration of construction, as well as the timely preparation of technical documentation and delivery of equipment. This is the first prerequisite for reducing construction periods. It is also very important to eliminate the reasons for the existence of "lengthy construction periods" [dolgostroi], the primary one being the dissipation of funds in numerous projects.

A clearly abnormal situation has developed in this area, particularly in the coal industry. Hundreds of projects are under construction simultaneously there. At the same time, the annual funds allocated for the construction of many new mines are less than the norm by a factor of 1.5-2, and thus the deadlines for their commissioning drag on. For instance, the "Samsonovskaya-Zapadnaya" and "Sukhodolskaya-Vostochnaya" mines have already been under construction for more than 20 years.

The republic's Council of Ministers, Gosplan, and Ministry of the Coal Industry, and first of all Comrades N.F. Nikolayev, V.P. Fokin, and N.S. Surgay are obliged to eliminate these shortcomings.

Examples of "lengthy construction periods" also exist in other sectors. For instance, the Vinnitsa and Kirovograd Sugar Plants, whose construction was decided on as far back as May 1976, are being built very unsatisfactorily. The normative construction periods there have already doubled. Both clients and subcontractors are at fault here. If these plants are not commissioned in time for the new sugar refining season, the Central Committee will take appropriate strict measures.

In order to focus construction forces and resources, the republic's ministries and departments need to determine which projects should be temporarily mothballed. It is also very important to strengthen the role and responsibility of clients — they must be fully allocated to them and more broadly develop the autonomous economic method of construction.

Proper attention should be paid to introducing industrial methods of construction and equipping workers with highly productive tools and small-scale mechanization equipment. And of course it is very important to significantly enhance the standard of organization of construction production and to seriously work on developing and modernizing the base of the construction industry.

As before, the fundamental concern of subcontracting ministries must be channeling forces and funds into the main avenues. This course has justified itself. It must be firmly pursued in the future.

Comrades P.Ye. Yesipenko, V.I. Ananyev, G.K. Zlobin, B.A. Grechko, V.P. Salo, V.Z. Borisovskiy, and N.A. Pylnikov must

work on all the stated issues more correctly and, most importantly, more successfully. They were reminded of this again the other day during discussion of measures to fulfill the current year's construction program.

Increasing the efficiency of capital investments must be considered one of the most important economic-political tasks.

C. Tasks of Developing the Agro-Industrial Complex and Fulfilling the Food Program

The 27th congress included fulfillment of the Food Program among its primary tasks. Party and soviet organs and the republic's Gosagroprom [State Agro-Industrial Committee] must organize the work of all components of the agro-industrial complex in such a way as to substantially improve supplies of food products to the population in the 12th 5-Year Plan period.

The basic way to accomplish this most important task is by fundamentally improving utilization of the powerful potential created in the agrarian sector. The return on invested funds here is low now, for which many of the republic's oblasts were justly criticized at the 27th party congress in the address by the chairman of the USSR Gosagroprom.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have projected a package of measures for further improving the economic mechanism of management in the agro-industrial complex. Our task is to fully and ubiquitously utilize the new conditions of management and economic methods and to focus forces and funds where they will ensure the utmost effect, and on this basis substantially increase the productivity and stability of agricultural production.

First, it is necessary to significantly **increase land efficiency** and show more concern for the preservation of land resources. After all, the area of agricultural land in many of the republic's oblasts has decreased in the last three 5-year plan periods. The Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers and oblispolkoms must control more strictly the allocation of land and compensation for it to kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

At the same time, it is necessary to intensify work on enhancing soil fertility in every farm, rayon, and oblast because many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are not carrying out the necessary measures in a timely and comprehensive fashion. Many managers and specialists of farms and agricultural organs are being passive in this important matter, are overlooking shortcomings, and do not know how or simply do not want to organize matters properly. Precisely this explains the fact that, for instance, every fourth farm in Rovno Oblast harvested only 8-15 quintals of food grains per hectare last year. Moreoever, for 5 years the number of these kolkhozes and sovkhozes has not decreased. With what natural calamities can comrades T.I Panasenko and P.K. Prishchepa explain this?

The number of farms in Nikolayev and Odessa Oblasts that have low yeilds has increased. The accountability of all specialists for improving and maintaining farming systems, using local fertilizers, and expanding and improving land reclamation, including chemical, efficiency should be intensified in all areas.

It is also very important to sensibly utilize what has already justified itself in practice in the republic's advanced farms. In particular, this applies to the many years of accumulated experience in Poltava Oblast of introducing a new soil conservation farming system using a moldboardless method of soil cultivation that permits the effects of unfavorable weather to be more successfully overcome.

With all the conflicting opinions and assessments, the indisputable fact remains that in the past 5-year plan period, Poltava Oblast residents have essentially not reduced grain production, while in the neighboring Dnepropetrovsk, Kiev, Kirovograd, and Kharkov Oblasts it has decreased. And kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Poltava Oblast obtained the highest grain crop in the republic last year.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy then cited the following data of the Poltava Obkom on the efficiency of the plowless method. Nearly all the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes switched to plowless cultivation in the 11th 5-Year Plan period. A gross increase of 2,392,000 metric tons of grain was obtained since its introducton. Seventy-eight thousand metric tons of fuel was saved. The total economic effect was R414 million.

Many farms that are well equipped with subsurface cultivation equipment and therefore have not used plows for the last 10 years annually obtain an average of 40-50 quintals of food grains and 400-500 quintals of beet. The fields there are free from weeds. Moroever, certain agronomists no longer use herbicides.

In the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, that is, before the introduction of plowless cultivation, the yield of food grains in Poltava Oblast was at the average republic level. In the 10th this was surpassed, and in the 11th it was 2.2 quintals greater, including 3.7 quintals greater last year. The average annual sales of grain to the state increased 9 percent in the 11th 5-Year Plan period compared with the 10th. Last year the per-hectare harvest of food grains comprised almost 29 quintals, and corn 40 quintals. In the last 5 years the oblast had the highest harvest of food grains among oblasts on the left bank of the Ukraine.

Plowless soil preparation presented an opportunity to increase the harvests and the economies of farms and to obtain profits, and thereby to settle rural social issues, primarily housing, significantly better.

This is convincing data. One must also take into account, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, that eroded plowlands in Poltava Oblast occupy 15 percent of its total area. This is significantly less than in neighboring oblasts.

The gross grain crop in the republic must be significantly increased by 1990. For this, it is necessary to increase the per-hectare yield of food grains in the steppe belt by up to 32-33 quintals, in the forest steppe belt by up to 34-35 quintals, and in the forest belt by up to 29-30 quintals.

This increase can and must be primarily ensured by **intensive technologies**. Last year the yield of winter what and corn in areas

using intensive technologies was 1.5 times greater than in conventionally sown areas. This year 40 percent of food grains must be cultivated using intensive technologies. People who will be engaged in this have undergone the necessary training. Fertilizers, equipment, and herbicides are basically available. And everything must be done so that every hectare of these sown areas produces at least 40-50 quintals of high-quality grain.

Corn must be more actively utilized to supplement grain forage supplies. Last year its harvest was almost 32 quintals per hectare — 7 quintals more than that of winter wheat. And about 1,100 farms harvested more than 50 quintals of corn.

Particularly noticeable are the successes of corn growers in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, who have harvested more than 1 million metric tons of grain for 2 years now. Unfortunately, their experience is not receiving support everywhere. Work with corn has become significantly worse in Crimean Oblast (Comrades V.S. Makarenko and A.M. Roshchupkin), where last year the yield at almost one-third of the farms did not exceed 25 quintals per hectare.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy then discussed certain questions of the conduct of spring sowing work and set concrete tasks for the Ukrainian SSR Gosagroprom and its local organs.

Everything possible must be done at every kolkhoz and sovkhoz to obtain this year's planned gross grain crop. This is a paramount task for every party committee and soviet organ, not to mention agroprom organs.

It is necessary to obtain a substantial increase in food resources by **reducing produce losses** during harvesting, transportation, storage, and processing, particularly of vegetables and potatoes. For this it is necessary for every oblast to produce and persistently implement measures to accelerate scientific-technological progress in potato, vegetable, melon, crop, and orchard growing and viticultures to consolidate the procurement, trade, and processing bases with the aim of totally preserving the cultivated produce and significantly improving supplies for the population.

In livestock breeding, the republic is faced with the task of increasing, by 1990, the production of meat by 33-36 percent and milk by 12-14 percent compared with the last 5-year plan period's average annual production. Its accomplishment requires deeper intensification of this sector. There is one path here — to ensure a substantial increase in livestock and fowl productivity by rapidly developing fodder production and improving selection and pedigree work, including stepping up research into the implantation of embryos. But of course this should not be done as it was at the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Cattle Breeding and Artificial Insemination, which the newspaper *SILSKI VISTI* wrote about on 19 March this year.

The Ukrainian SSR Communist Party Central Committee has instructed the Ukrainian SSR Gosagroprom Collegium to implement measures to improve the work of this institute and strengthen its leadership. It is necessary for the Kiev Obkom to assist the party organization.

The reserves in the intensification of livestock breeding are great. Suffice it to say that last year many kolkhozes and sovkhozes obtained less than 2000 kg of milk per cow. The number of farms in Chernigov, Rovno, Voroshilovgrad, and Kirovograd Oblasts having such "records" and results of sorts is particularly significant. Of course, this matter must be urgently corrected, ensuring an increase of milk yields in the named kolkhozes and sovkhozes of at least 600-700 kg for the 5-year plan period.

As calculations by specialists show, the average milk yeild per cow in the republic must reach a minimum of 3,000 kg, and up to 3,500-3,600 kg in Lvov, Kiev, Crimean, Cherkassy and Ivano-Frankovsk Oblasts, and 3,800-4,000 kg in Chernovtsky Oblast.

The average daily weight increase of livestock must everywhere be increased by almost one-third and the delivery weight of each animal must increase a minimum of 40-50 kg. For this, the flowline technology of beef production, which has shown itself well in Cherkassy Oblast, should be introduced in all beet-sowing regions.

But particularly major work lies ahead in pig breeding, where productivity indicators are very low. A study of the state of affairs in many kolkhozes and sovkhozes has shown that the main reason is mismanagement, flagrant disregard for zootechnical and technolgoical requirements, and often the elementary ignorance of specialists.

For instance, farms in Vinnitsa Oblast use up to half of their fodder not for increasing the number of pigs, but for holding on too long to the ones they have, with the result that the fattening periods there are double the normative period. The question arises, Do the oblispolkom and Comrade V.F. Temnyy know about this? If they do, then why have they not taken measures?

Things are no better in Khmelnitskiy, Sumy, and Ternopol Oblasts. The Gosagroprom (Comrade V.K. Solomokha), the Ukrainian Department of the V.I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences (Comrade G.A. Bogdanov), and oblispolkoms need to properly see to this sector and to establish proper order there within the next 2-3 years.

Everyone understands that it is impossible to sharply increase production of livestock-breeding products without the **accelerated development of fodder production and a significant enhancement of fodder quality**. Solving the fodder protein problem, whose shortage sharply decreases the fodder yield and particularly grain forage, is of particular significance. The Ukrainian SSR Gosplan and Gosagroprom need to profoundly and critically work through the entire package of issues connected with increasing fodder protein production in every oblast.

In accordance with the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress, the **economic efficiency of agricultural production must be significantly enhanced**.

It should be noted that results occur in areas where issues of economy are undertaken not with words, but with deeds, and where state assistance is used sensibly. Many people can recall that kolkhozes in Zhitomir Oblast once had difficulty making ends meet; but in the last 3 years they have obtained an average profit of R154 million. At the same time, 95 farms in Odessa and

Sumy Oblasts, 92 in Chernigov Oblast, and 54 in Kherson Oblast finished last year with losses.

Groups of skilled specialists have currently been sent to give on-the-spot assistance to lagging kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Obkoms and oblispolkoms are obliged to help them in their work in every way.

Particular attention must be paid to developing the collective contract on the basis of geniune economic accountability. Work has been done in the republic to teach personnel in practice the experience of using economic accountability and the contract. The task is to make genuine economic accountability, dependence of enterprises' incomes on end results, and self-financing the norm for all components of the agro-industrial complex.

Many problems have accumulated in the **food industry**, particularly in the development of the material-technical base. Appropriate measures have been projected; it is important to carry them out totally and in an opportune manner. It is also necessary to increase the degree of processing raw materials, expand variety and improve the quality of food goods, and to find additional local resources for this as, for instance, Voroshilovgrad Oblast is doing.

D. Perfecting Management and Improving the Results of Economic Operations.

In the republic, as in the country as a whole, work has been developed to improve planning, ensure a correct combination of branch and territorial principles of managing the national economy, perfect the economic mechanism, and make wider use of economic stimuli for accelerating the rates of production development and for increasing product quality.

This important work must constantly be at the center of party committees' attention, the more so since cases where enterprises working in the new conditions do not improve their indices are not isolated ones. To be specific, last year certain machine-building enterprises of the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry did not fulfill the plans for labor productivity growth, product output, or higher quality category, while the growth rates of production volume decreased more than twofold. In enterprises of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the volume of products not delivered in line with contracts grew by 1.5 times, while for the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry this grew by 2.7 times. The leadership of the above ministries are still slow to correct these shortcomings.

The Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers and Gosplan should look into every similar case in enterprises under republican control, and should take appropriate measures.

Concern is also caused by the fact that many leaders have relaxed the attention they give to the financial aspect of the ministries and departments, enterprises, and organizations which they head. And it is obviously no accident that in the last 5-year plan fewer profits than had been planned were accrued in industry subordinate to the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers. Considerable sums derived from enterprises and organizations which were working well were directed toward making up the shortage of circulating capital which had formed as a result of this. Large amounts of bugetary resources also had to be assigned for these purposes which could well have been used for paramount social and other needs.

It is necessary to put a decisive end to such leveling, which encourages a parasitic attitude and guarantees a "quiet life" for some at the expense of others. The Council of Ministers, the State Agro-Industrial Committee, and the Ministry of Finance of the republic must substantially increase the role of the finance and credit mechanism in intensifying labor collectives' interest in and responsibility for the final results of work. The efforts of the financial and banking organs must be aimed not at petty regulation of enterprises' activity but at stimulation of their socialist enterprising spirit and independence and at spreading economic accountability relations.

Unfortunately, many ministries are slow to reorganize thier work. Thus, a considerable amount of unsolved problems have accumulated in the **forestry and wood-processing industry**. The technical reequipment of production is slow in being implemented here; there are many complaints about product quality; and production plans are not balanced against material resources. However, instead of taking effective measures to improve matters, Comrade I.I. Grunyanskiy, the minister, is directing his main efforts toward justifying the shortcomings, while evading the timely resolution of acute issues. As a result, the branch is operating extremely erratically.

The work to **perfect the management structure and the style of work** in all sectors of the republic's national economy will have to be energetically and persistently continued. The industrial associations operating in the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Local Industry, and other ministries and departments, frequently duplicate the work of the central apparatus; and the main point is that in practice they often act as obstacles to the expansion of the rights and economic independence of enterprises.

The management apparatus in the construction industry, particularly in the republican sector, is still cumbersome, and a considerable number of departmental construction organizations operate in parallel. In Kharkov Oblast, for instance, work is being carried out by 154 construction organizations subordinated to 20 different ministries and departments.

It is necessary that the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR accelerate the development of a general scheme for the management of the republic's national economy.

Considerable losses to the economy are also caused by the continuing violations of **contract delivery** discipline. This year many enterprises are already not fulfilling their contract obligations on time. The output of products which have not been ordered continues as before.

At a number of enterprises of the machine-building industry, light industry, and forestry and wood-processing industries, the

necessary measures are not being taken in the struggle against storming [shturmovshchina]. As a result, about half of all goods here are produced in the last 10 days of the month.

Matters cannot continue to be conducted like this. It is necessary for there to be swift and effective intervention by the appropriate economic organs, as well as by party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms.

Speaking about the effectiveness of economic operations, the speaker especially dwelt on such a synthesizing index as **product quality**. It cannot but be a cause for concern, he said, that only few enterprises are delivering products of higher quality category and that only one of every seven new products is awarded the state quality mark. The proportional share of this kind of products in the output of enterprises of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, and Ministry of Local Industry and of Donetsk, Dnepropetrovsk, Poltava, and other oblasts is considerably below the pertinent republic average.

The fact that in January and February of this year 15 oblasts reduced the output of index "N" (novelty) products as compared with the corresponding period of last year and that among them the Voroshilovgrad, Kharkov, Transcarpathian, and Zaporozhye Oblasts reduced the output of these products more than other oblasts has to be considered an unusual development. Party committees must make an appropriate evaluation of the actions of those leaders who allow the output of products for which there is no demand, and in this connection they must proceed from the view that half-measures are not enough here.

Ministries and departments and party organizations of enterprises and associations must utilize all possibilities and reserves to ensure the volume and proportional share of products of higher quality category in the overall output in accordance with the tasks set by they guidelines. The adoption of the law on product quality will undoubtedly contribute to the fulfillment of this task.

No matter what sphere we may consider, V.V. Shcherbitskiy further said, be it production operations or material-technical supplies, we must not fail to solve any problems that have become ripe. It is clear that **all our work, all measures, including the organizational and management measures, must be subordinated to the main task, that is, a successful fulfillment of the plan of the first year of the 5-year plan and of the 5-year plan as a whole**. In the current 5-year plan period the output of industrial products must increase by 18-21 percent and the average annual volume of agricultural production must increase by 13-15 percent.

The tasks are not easy. However, everything must be done to reach the upper limit of these percentages. Considerably higher rates of growth are planned for some types of products. Thus, it is necessary to increase the output of chemical fibers and fabrics by up to 30 percent, of automobile tires by up to 34 percent, and of agricultural machines by up to 70 percent.

The 1986 plan is oriented, to a greater extent that the plans in the preceding years, to accelerating the rates of growth, improving the utilization of reserves, and intensifying production operations. The Ukrainian SSR State Planning Committee has accomplished significant work in this regard.

A fairly good start was made at the beginning of the year. The output of industrial products increased by 7.5 percent as compared with the January-February period of last year. And in this connection nearly the entire increase was due to the increased labor productivity.

The branches of the heavy industry, the construction ministries, and transportation are working stably. The republic's coal miners not only overfulfilled their plans but also increased the output of coal by 1.2 million metric tons as compared with the corresponding 2 months in 1985. Metallurgical workers considerably increased the smelting of pig iron and steel and the output of rolled metal products and coke. Consumer goods valued at R411 million were produced in excess of plans. Agriculture increased the procurement of meat by 12 percent, milk by 6 percent, and eggs by 9 percent. The plans for increased commodity trade and for increased volume of everyday services for the population were fulfilled.

The results of the first 2 months essentially reflected the pre-congress enthusiasm of labor collectives as well as the more balanced plans. However, it must not be forgotten that the rates of growth achieved in the January-February period of last year by no means represent the basis which we should use as reference in our calculations.

Many indexes for the first quarter considerably exceeded the planned indexes for the whole year. However, this should not be a reason for complacency. There is still a large number of enterprises that are not fulfilling their tasks, including the tasks concerning the reduction of production costs. This means that many leaders still fail to do everything to ensure the fulfillment of plans, do not concern themselves with the quality indexes of economic activities, and do not analyze at what cost they reach the plan.

The task is to further continue to increase the rates of economic growth, to ensure harmonious work of all branches and enterprises everywhere, and to improve their economic efficiency.

II. Persistently Implementing the Party Social Policy

The 27th CPSU Congress worked out a long-term social policy that covers all aspects of the Soviet people's life. The task has been set to ensure a new approach to developing the social sphere of life and to overcome once for all the underestimation of the problems that cannot be put off any longer.

An important place in the social program has been allotted to the task of satisfying the real purchasing demand of the population and of saturating the market with various and, what is the most important, good-quality goods and services. The corresponding Comprehensive Program is oriented to this goal.

But, unfortunately, not all ministries and departments are advancing toward the set goals, and this is true for Volyn, Lvov, and Chernovtsy Oblasts. For instance, the rates of growth of production volume envisaged by the 1986 plan of the light

industry are by 1.5 times lower than the average annual rates for the 12th 5-Year Plan. The development of the sewing, footwear, and knitted fabrics industries is especially lagging behind the demand. The republic's light industry needs the support and assistance of the USSR Ministry of the Light Industry, the Ukrainian SSR Gosplan, and the local party and soviet organs.

Not all enterprises of the "A" group have yet been enlisted for the production of consumer goods, and many of them produce them in what can be called very small quantities.

It is time in this important sector to most resolutely overcome conservatism, sluggishness, and clumsiness, especially in reequipping the enterprises, developing and introducing new types of products, and utilizing local opportunities.

Exceptionally responsible work will have to be carried out in fulfilling the task set by the congress of **providing a separate apartment or house for every family by the year 2000**. The Gosplan, the State Committee for Construction Affairs, the Central Statistical Administration, and the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services must make the necessary calculations and prepare the necessary proposals for solving this problem.

Simultaneously with increasing the volumes of new housing construction, including by enlisting the resources of the population, it is necessary to accelerate the rates of capital repairs of existing housing funds and the reconstruction of old communal apartments for family occupancy. It is also necessary everywhere to take into account the existing surpluses of living space and introduce order in their utilization.

Unfortunately, the quality of housing construction, as well as of the construction of many other civic projects, is still low. One of the greatest shortages exists in the services for housing repairs and for the construction of private homes. This can no longer be tolerated. This is, first and foremost, a field for concrete activities of the soviets and the aktiv of many thousands of their deputies.

Under the measures on the implementation of the congress' decisions, it is planned to organize on a considerably wider scale everyday services at working peoples' places of work and to actively enlist enterprises and organizations for this task. It is necessary to expand in every way possible the services connected with facilitating domestic work and with tourism and automobile servicing, and to continue developing collective fruit growing and horticulture.

It is also necessary to reduce the gap between the levels of everyday services for the urban and village population. As is known, in the past 5-year plan period the republic noticeably intensified the social restructuring of the village. However, Vinnitsa, Ternopol, and Khmelnitskiy Oblasts failed to fulfill much of what had been planned in this respect. Therefore, it is necessary in every oblast to carefully examine the progress in the implementation of comprehensive measures on the socioeconomic development of the village and, wherever it is necessary, to make the appropriate corrections in the draft plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan period.

The fact that the problem of centralized water supply system has not yet been solved in many villages and, in particular, in Zaporozhye and Nikolayev Oblasts, attests to this necessity. The State Agro-Industrial Committee and the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and the appropriate oblast ispolkoms must find the necessary resources and solve this problem within a short period.

The republic Council of Ministers and Gosplan, the ispolkoms of local soviets, and the appropriate ministries and departments are called upon to persistently work to accomplish the tasks of providing the necessary amenities for cities and villages and of improving everyday services for the population. **It should always be remembered that satisfying the demands and concrete needs of the people is a political question and that the party committees have no right to stand aside from these tasks.**

It was stressed at the 27th CPSU Congress that the party would persistently strive to eliminate everything that hampers the strict implementation of the **principle of social justice**. It is necessary everywhere to intensify control over the measure of work and consumption and strive to ensure a strict dependence of wages on labor productivity and quality.

It was noted in the report that the struggle against parasites as well as against embezzlement is not sufficiently consistent everywhere and especially not in Zaporozhye, Dnepropetrovsk, Crimean, Lvov, and Odessa Oblasts and in the republic systems of consumer cooperatives and everyday services. Taking into account new demands, the party, soviet, and law and order organs must restructure their work more actively in the struggle against these phenomena.

We cannot reconcile ourselves to the fact, V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, that party and soviet organs recently have slackened their attention to the **general education and vocational school reform**. In fact, it is impossible today to name an oblast where all the tasks of the reform have been accomplished comprehensively, fully, and according to set schedules.

The leaders of the Ivano-Frankovsk, Kirovgrad, Crimean, Lvov, Rovno, and some other oblispolkoms still make little effort to organize the reconstruction and completion of the schools for admission of children at the age of 6 years. Voroshilovgrad, Donetsk, Zaporozhye, and Ternopol Oblasts are not fulfilling the plans for the construction of interschool production training combines and for setting up training workshops and sectors in production operations.

The fact that the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Motor Transport, Ministry of Power and Electrification, Ministry of Local Industry, Ministry of the Coal Industry, and Ministry of Consumer Services have only fulfilled by 50 percent their tasks for providing work placed for school children can only be explained by insufficient interest on the part of leaders of these ministries. And yet, the fact is that the organization of productive work represents the key task of the reform.

Under the measures that have been worked out, it is planned to eliminate the shortcomings and omissions in the implementation of the school reform within a short time. The Council of Ministers

(Comrades M.A. Orlik and N.F. Nikolayev), leaders of the Ministry of Education, the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, and other ministries and departments, and party committees and soviet ispolkoms must concern themselves with these urgent problems constantly and, most importantly, more effectively.

THe need for preschool institutions must be fully met in the current 5-year plan period, and the local soviet ispolkoms in Kiev, Donetsk, and Zhitomir Oblasts must especially concern themselves with this task.

It is also necessary to tackle the task of improving **health services** and of strengthening the supply basis of these services. The fact is that quite a few hospitals still lack water supply, sewerage, and central heating systems. And in this situation, many oblasts systematically fail to absorb the capital investment allotted for these purposes. For instance, a large hospital in Krivoy Rog has been under construction for 10 years now; a hospital in Voroshilovgrad has been under construction since 1977; and the hospitals in Donetsk and Dnepropetrovsk have been under constructions since 1979. The Council of Ministers and the obkoms and oblispolkoms must correct this situation in the shortest possible time.

Special attention must be devoted to **mother and child care**. Despite the fact that in recent years the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine has more than once addressed itself to this question of paramount importance, the Ministry of Health and Minister A.Ye. Romanenko personally as well as many oblispolkoms have failed to make proper conclusions. Thus, in December last year the Central Committee Secretariat discussed the state of affairs in this sector and noted serious omissions in the work of maternity institutions and the medical care for newborns. Immediate measures were determined to eliminate these omissions. And now it must be noted again that no essential progress has been made. It seems that the Ministry of Health has reconciled itself to this situation. The Science and Education Institutions Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and the local party committees have failed to demonstrate the proper principled attitude and exactingness in this connection.

The implementation of the measures on improving medical services must be placed under the strictest everyday control; because what is involved is society's main productive force — the human factor, the health of future generations, and the demographic situation in the 21st century.

And one more thing. Health care undoubtedly is in need of assistance, the speaker continued. But we also expect more from the people directly working in this field. Unfortunately, the standard of medical services still gives rise to much unfavorable criticism. It is primarily the Communists and Komsomol members as well as all honest and conscientious medical workers — and they are in majority — who must adopt a more active attitude in this respect.

The construction sites of many **cultural and sports** projects, especially in villages and new urban rayons, must become shock tasks in the 12th 5-Year Plan period. We relate the activation of the mass cultural and sports work to asserting a healthy way of life and overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism.

At the same time inspections have shown that party committees and soviet and economic organs in Storozhinetskiy Rayon of Chernovtsy Oblast, Shpolyanskiy Rayon of Cherkassy Oblast, Starokonstantinovskiy Rayon of Khmelnitskiy Oblast, Sinelnikovskiy Rayon of Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, and Skolevskiy Rayon of Lvov Oblast have not really concerned themselves with the struggle against this until now, that they are not thoroughly acquainted with the state of affairs, and that they frequently magnify what has been accomplished.

The following facts show how far the irresponsibility of officials can go. Z.A. Isakov, deputy director of the Kremenchug Railway Car Building Production Association, spent 2 days "celebrating" his jubilee: 1 day "in the open air" and another day in a restaurant. General Director Yu.M. Kryukov and nearly 50 leading workers of the plant participated in this event. By decision of the Kremenchug Gorkom, Isakov was expelled from the CPSU and he was issued a strict reprimand with entry in the registration card.

A scandalous incident took place in Volovetskiy Rayon of Transcarpathian Oblast where workers of the raykom apparatus, together with the secretary of the party organization and the workshop chief of the local plant, organized a collective drinking binge which ended in a traffic accident in which one person was killed. And the law-determined result was that those guilty were expelled from the party and and the raykom first secretary was dismissed from his position.

The lovers of alcohol must understand once and for all that there will be no liberalism in relation to these questions. .In this connection it is mandatory that decisions on punishment or on dismissals from positions be made public.

III. Ensuring a Qualitative Restructuring of Party Work in Conformity With New Tasks

As is known, **the party is the leading and guiding force of our society. However, this does not imply by any means that it must assume all functions of administration.** The party is called upon to implement the correct policy through cadres, through party committees, and through the system of social organizations. The more sanguine and substantive the internal party life is and the more persistently the statutory provisions and the Leninist principles of democratic centralism are observed in the activity of the party organization, the stronger and more effective the party's influence will be in all sectors of work.

Life has shown that party organizations achieve good results wherever the Communists are engaged in concrete tasks and not in empty talk and wherever they resolutely uncover shortcomings and actively work to eliminate them. Therefore, the main weight of our work must now be shifted precisely to the lower party links. It must be made a rule that every responsible party worker — and not only party worker — must spend at least half of his working time among people, in primary party organizations and in labor collectives, and give them practical assistance.

It is also necessary to systematically study and spread the valuable experience of such primary party organizations as the party organizations of the Sumy M.V. Frunze Machine Building Scientific-Production Association, the Dnepropetrovsk K.Ye. Voroshilov Combine Plant, the Odessa Kislorodmash Scientific-Production Association, the A.F. Zasadko coal mine, the All-Union Scientific Research and Planning and Designing Institute of Technology of Power Machine Building, the Kievlyanka knitted fabric factory, the Kirov kolkhoz in Belozerskiy Rayon of Kherson Oblast, the Rossiya kolkhoz in Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon of Crimean Oblast, and others.

At the same time, V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted, **many party and soviet organs are making only slow progress in restructuring their work style.** The devotion to old forms and methods is tenacious. Thus, the work in the party organization of the Kerchmetallurgstroy trust, comprising 600 Communists, has been limping for a long time. The secretary of the party organization elected 2 years ago actively plunged into work and he needed real and concrete help; but instead of that he was constantly detracted from his work by inspections. Last year alone the accountability reports by leaders of the trust and its subdivisions were discussed 9 times by the Kerch Gorkom and Ispolkom and the Leninsky Raykom and 22 times by the city and rayon people's control committees. The trade union organs are also constantly studying and verifying something or other. And here is the result: It appears as though they are all concerning themselves with the trust, and yet the trust nevertheless failed to fulfill both the 1985 program and the 5-year plan as a whole. This style of work cannot be called anything but harmful.

Such examples were also cited in the report: Last year 143 inspections and inquiries were carried out in the Kiev Khimvolokno Production Association. In the first 1 and 1/2 months this year the Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast consumer assocation was inspected by 13 commissions.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized that if we fail to resolutely rid ourselves of these methods and of the leaders attached to them, we will achieve no restructuring in practice.

Quite a great deal has already been said about reducing the number of various conferences and sessions and of documents adopted. But the results are little more than modest. Many tasks are simply drowned in the avalanche of words and papers. The efforts of the most highly skilled workers and party, soviet, and trade union organs are wasted precisely in this way.

Thus, during the past 5-year plan period Kharkov Obkom and Oblispolkom adopted 11 resolutions on increasing the production and procurement of corn grain. But the harvest yield of corn crops continued to be one of the lowest in the republic. This, then, is the entire "effectiveness" of work.

It is obvious that the party committees and their first secretaries and bureaus still understand the need for and the essence of restructuring in various ways. For instance, last year Odessa Obkom adopted 267 resolutions and issued requests for a total of 1,200 field reports; the corresponding figures for Nikolayev Obkom were 259 resolutions and 1,020 requests for reports. At the same time, Lvov, Khmelnitskiy, and Kiev Obkoms managed with tenfold fewer reports. And this had only beneficial results. A real war must be declared against excessive paperwork, and workers must be required to concern themselves with real tasks and not with papers.

Asserting the businesslike work style in all links and at all levels depends to a decisive extent on cadres. The overwhelming majority of the republic's leading cadres are devoted to the party and prize the trust shown to them, thoroughly know their task, and keep abreast of times. But at the same time, the possibilities for improving the qualitative state of cadres are clearly insufficiently utilized. The work with cadres is poor and is conducted without any long-term planning in Transcarpathian, Volyn, Vinnitsa, Zaporozhye, and Kherson Oblasts. The obkoms of these and some other oblasts are poorly acquainted with people and do not make real efforts to seek workers who are capable of thinking and acting in the new way. And the secretaries and departments of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine also do not exercise enough influence on improving cadre work.

The situation urgently dictates the necessity to take into account new demands and, on this basis, to carefully analyze the personal composition of cadres and to see whether a given worker is capable of practically accomplishing the new tasks in the sector entrusted to him. It is necessary to recognize those who, while talking about restructuring, in practice avoid solving the problems that cannot be put off and are not restructuring but are only engaged in a put-up job. It is necessary to resolutely get rid of them, and the sooner the better.

The main attention must be devoted to the first persons, that is, the leaders whom the party and the state charged with leading collectives and elective organs. The results of activities of entire collectives depend to a decisive extent on the quality of their work.

It must become a law that, if the situation in a given sector does not improve over a certain period of time, the worker heading the sector must cede his place to someone else. This is the honest and principled party position. V.I. Lenin considered it obligatory to "replace the Communists who are not seriously learning their management tasks...."

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine consistently follows this line. During the last accountability and election campaign 24 obkom, gorkom, and raykom secretaries and 29 chairmen of urban rayispolkoms were dismissed for having failed to meet the requirements of the sectors entrusted to them. Several important sectors of the republic ministries and departments were also strengthened.

It is necessary to further continue to raise exactingness toward leaders. The tasks that have been set cannot be accomplished if the leading cadres do not learn to work in the new way and if irresponsibility in all its forms, liberalism, and indulgence are not eleiminated.

And all this is still encountered, and encountered quite often, the speaker noted. Comrade B.I. Turbayevskiy has held the position

of first secretary of Bratskiy Raykom in Nikolayev Oblast for 18 years. And the rayon had been going downhill for two successive 5-year plan periods: The harvest yields of grain crops have declined by 4.7 quintals per hectare, and the milk yield per cow have declined by 83 kg although these yields had been below the average oblast level. At the same time, the activities of the raykom and its first secretary continued to be positively appraised during these years. Comrade Turbayevskiy was even elected as delegate to the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Ukraine.

Barskiy Raykom in Vinnitsa Oblast, headed for more than 15 years by its first secretary, Comrade A.I. Kinshchak, has noticeably lowered the standard of its work.

We ask, comrade oblast leaders, where is the exacting and principled approach here?

Analysis has shown that in other oblasts, too, there are rayons where the political and organizational work has been poorly set up and where the results of economic operations have declined. The obkoms must carefully and thoroughly study the cause of this situation and determine whether the individuals heading the party and soviet organs are able to accomplish the tasks set for them.

It is necessary to more boldly advance to leadership positions the individuals from the ranks of workers, kolhoz members, and young specialist and scientists, that is, the individual workers who have passed through a good school and have earned the right to head collectives with their work, their skills, and their knowledge. It is very important to have everywhere militant, literate, and principled secretaries of primary party organizations who must be, as we say, the conscience of their labor collectives.

A long-term approach must definitely be ensured in cadre work. However, account is not being taken of this everywhere. In Crimean Oblast, for instance, the average age of the first secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms is about 50. There is a similar position in Chernovtsy, Lvov, Ivano-Frankovsk, and Zakarpatskaya Oblasts.

Of course, we are against cadre "shake-ups," and against "rejuvenating" them artificially at any price. But there should be a line or prospects in this matter both in party organs and in soviet and economic organs.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy then dwelt on such an effective means of educating cadres as criticism and self-criticism. He said that the task is now one of making this an organic feature of the way of life and activity of every party committee and of all soviet and economic organs and social organizations. Can it be right that over the last 2 years not one of the 125 speeches at plenums of Dnepropetrovsk Obkom and at aktiv meetings has contained any criticism aimed at the obkom bureaus and secretaries? A considerable number of compliments were addressed to the obkom first secretary, though.

Party organizations of many ministries and departments exercise their right to check up on the work of the apparatus of the party organizations in a timid and circumspect manner. The party committee of the republican Ministry of Motor Transport, for example, heard the accountability reports of five Communists last year. But these all occupy posts no higher than deputy chief of an administration.

It is necessary to proceed from the fact that there can be no organizations or leaders in the party which are beyond control or protected against criticism or party responsibility.

Many soviets of peoples deputies, trade unions, people's control organs, and Komsomol committees are slow to overcome the force of inrertia, and are frequently cut off from people's concrete needs and concerns.

The greatest and, unfortunately, most widespread evil here is bureaucratism and formalism, red tape, and lack of responsibility. One sometimes wonders how far staleness and soullessness can go. In March last year a high flood carried away a small bridge across the Ingulets River between two villages in Snigirevskiy Rayon of Nikolayev Oblast. It was only 6 months later and after repeated complaints that the oblast Executive Committee decided to restore the bridge. This decision, however, remained unfulfilled. For 1 year now, the inhabitants of Novotimofeyevka have had to travel not 2 km, as before, but 50 km — and via Kherson Oblast, at that — in order to get to their village soviet in Aleksandrovka. What do Comrades L.G. Sharayev and V.I. Ilin have to say about that?

A considerable number of cases of an inattentive attitude to people can also be cited with regard to the trade unions. The Central Committee of the republican Komsomol also needs to "de-bureaucracize" the apparatus of Komsomol organs and to breathe new life into the work of the Komsomol organizations. There is work to be done everywhere and at all levels to improve and simplify the structure of the apparatus.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized that we must use the prism of the tasks set by the congress to make an attentive analysis of the level of **ideological work** and to gain an understanding of what concrete things need to be done in order to increase its effectiveness and its good results. It is necessary to make educational work take a sharp turn toward life and its vital needs, and also to eradicate any manifestations of formalism.

The practical and creative upsurge which our people have received from the 27th party congress should be preserved and developed in every way possible.

Guided by the party's instructions, it is necessary to implement practical steps to improve the work of **the mass information and propaganda media**. Matters must be organized in order to make every article and television and radio broadcast literally pulsate with life and its achievements and contradictions, profoundlyu analyse both the strong and the work aspects of work, and conduct that practical and strictly regulated discussion which creates an atmosphere of intolerance toward shortcomings, an atmosphere of concerted and creative work. However, not all newspapers, including our leading republican newspapers *RADYANSKA UKRAINA* and *PRAVDA UKRAINY*, meet these demands. It is necessary to intensify the role of television and

radio as intruments of publicity and social control and as rostrums for people's social experience.

It is important to continue to improve the training and retraining of journalist cadres and to increase their responsibility for the correctness and authenticity of published material. The Union of Journalists of the Ukraine (Comrade V.A. Serobaba) must exert greater influence over increasing the effectiveness of the press.

The 27th CPSU Congress opened up new potential for the expansion of problem study and for in-depth research into problems of the development of Soviet society. Social scientists will have to carry out a thorough elaboration of the problems of accelerating socioeconomic development with application to the republic, branches of its national economy, its regions, and its labor collectives. The Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, and primarily Comrade I.I. Lukinov, as well as the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Education of the Ukrainian SSR and Comrades V.D. Parkhomenko and L.A. Kanishchenko, should involve leading scientists in research into these problems and should render them the necessary assistance.

It is also necessary to substantially strengthen the material-technical basis of ideological-educational work. No less than 40 rayon houses of culture and 541 village clubs are to be built in the present 5-year plan period. This is many more than in the last 5-year plan period.

The base of the printing industry requires serious strengthening. The State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade of the Ukrainian SSR is seriously lagging in terms of capital funds. More than half of the printing works under republican control are situated in cramped premises, many of which were constructed many years ago. Gosplan and the Council of Ministers must pay greater attention to this branch, and the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade must show persistence in solving pressing tasks.

Many sectors of ideological work thus have their own problems which must be solved without any postponement. It must not be forgotten that educational work is being conducted in an atmosphere of acute ideological conflict. The ideological diversions of the class enemy are intensifying rather than weakening. For this reason it is necessary to further perfect counterpropaganda, to improve the patriotic and international education of our people, and to strengthen friendship between the peoples of the USSR.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted that it possible to say without exaggeration that there is a great amount of intense work to be done in all sectors. A considerable number of difficulties have to be overcome, also. **The complexity, scale, and newness of the tasks call for decisive, purposeful actions and for an ability to organize matters in a practical manner and in accordance with contemporary demands.**

Many of the issues being discussed today were touched on to a greater or lesser extent at the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Ukraine. A total of 58 delegates spoke at the congress and they voiced 215 proposals and critical remarks, that is, 1.6 times more than at the previous congress. Considerably more critical remarks and proposals were made about questions of improving planning, of managing and perfecting the economic mechanism, of the technical reequipment and reconstruction of enterprises and the agro-industrial complex, of social development, and of the style and methods of party work.

Many requests and proposals concerned the more precise definition of tasks for the 12th 5-Year Plan period and are being taken into account in the compilation of the 5-year plan. Individual proposals were designed for the long term and need to be studied. The critical remarks, proposals, and requests addressed to the union organs have been sent to the USSR Council of Ministers, while those addressed to the republican organs have been sent to the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR.

The Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of the Ukraine considers the remarks and proposals of the delegates to be of great political and practical significance. The departments of the republican Communist Party Central Committee have been charged with establishing control over the examination of these remarks and proposals and with ensuring that an active role is taken by the party organizations of ministries and departments, associations, and enterprises in the implementation of the decisions which were adopted.

In conclusion, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said:

The basic task in organizing the fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Ukraine is one of concentrating forces in the decisive sector and of not drowning in petty affairs. The attention of all party, soviet, and economic organs and social organizations must be concentrated on implementing practical measures in the concrete conditions of each branch, each oblast, rayon, town or village, and labor collective. It is extremely important to precisely define what must be done in each sector of work, how it must be done, and who is personally responsible for the solution of one question or another. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has outlined the paramount measures in the organization of fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. Organizational and political measures prepared by the Politburo are being submitted for examination by the Central Committee plenum. We have striven to make this document maximally concrete, and to make it embrace all basic issues connected with the organization of fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Ukraine.

Success will be ensured if every Communist and every Soviet person is involved in the practical work to implement the plans outlined by the party.

Today we must work better than yesterday, and tomorrow we must work better than today. We must firmly and consistently implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, ensure the necessary acceleration of the development of the republic's production forces, and augment its contribution to strengthening the might of our beloved motherland.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy spoke in conclusion at the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum. As we should have expected, he said, all of the comrades who spoke expressed the opinion of the republic's Communists in unanimously approving the congress decisions and fully supporting the party's strategic course in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy. Work has begun everywhere to implement the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress. But it is not being conducted everywhere with the proper intensity or the necessary rhythm.

Today's discussion also showed that everyone understands first of all that the most important condition for the implementation of the set tasks is reorganization of the forms and methods of work; second, that the main direction for achieving the set goals is scientific-technological progress; third, that it is necessary to draw principled and practical conclusions from the shortcomings of past years; and finally, that there is a general understanding that the most difficult and responsible work lies ahead.

We are obliged to do everything possible in order to ensure the stable working of the national economy and to reach the highest level of indices envisaged in the Basic Guidelines by the end of the 12th 5-Year Plan period. It is important that everyone engage in concrete, live practical work without waiting for new forms of management and a new economic mechanism to fully appear.

A recent visit to the "Bolshevik" Production Association, a meeting with bureau members of Shevchenkovskiy Raykom in Kiev, and conversations with workers, specialists, and party workers convince me that people understand what needs to be done and they are doing it quite well, without wasting time. In agriculture, according to the information at the disposal of the Central Committee, many kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders are still vacillating. Serious attention must be paid to this.

An example of a responsible and creative attitude to work — an example of selflessness, if you like — must be set first by our elective party aktiv, which numbers 857,000 people, and by the delegates of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Ukraine.

We must organize work so that everyone can fulfill his obligations at his post in a conscientious and creative manner, with a knowledge of the work, and to the fullest extent. In order to successfully solve the tasks facing us, it is necessary first to eliminate the serious shortcomings in the organization and verification of fulfillment. It is necessary to renounce formalism and bureaucratism and to be more energetic in introducing those forms of work which are of benefit and which bring real returns.

In general, a great amount of intensive work must be done. There are complex tasks, very complex tasks. It is important to gain an understanding of each of them, to find reliable ways of solving them, and to mobilize people to overcome difficulties, and to do all this in good time. A prominent position is being taken today by the ability to make a deep study of the problems which arise, and by the ability to solve problems effectively and professionally — not to delegate them, as frequently happens. After a decision is made, it is important to be able to organize matters so that the necessary end results can be obtained.

It is necessary to emphasize repeatedly that party committees must implement policy through cadres, through the primary party and social organizations, and not replace soviet and economic organs. It is necessary to be guided strictly by the CPSU Statutes approved by the 27th party congress.

Briefly, everyone must reorient himself in a serious fashion. The more quickly we do this, the better all the tasks will be solved.

RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium Meets

PM141315 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Apr 86 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] Questions of the development of the material and technical base of TV broadcasting in the RSFSR and the improvement of the services provided to the population by radio and TV were examined at the latest RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium. It was noted that in recent years a number of important projects have been implemented that make it possible for 97 percent of the republic's population to receive TV broadcasts. However, now that the 27th CPSU Congress has set the task of further developing TV broadcasting, these successes are no longer satisfactory.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers gave soviet ispolkoms, ministries, and departments specific instructions to successfully fulfill the task set by the party congress. It is also planned to ensure that TV programs can be received everywhere by the end of the 12th 5-Year Plan. The republic Council of Ministers Presidium discussed the state of work to certify output and step up state monitoring of its quality at industrial enterprises of RSFSR ministries and departments. An important role in this activity must be played by the RSFSR State Committee for Standards Administration and by quality checks. The RSFSR Government outlined specific measures to ensure the successful resolution of the task of improving output quality. The session heard a report from Nizhniy Tagil Gorispolkom on the participation of base enterprises and educational establishments in the labor education, training, and vocational orientation of students. Local ispolkoms were instructed to step up attention to involving students in socially useful and productive labor on the basis of the experience of people in the Urals. The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium also examined other questions of the republic's life.

Vorotnikov Speaks at RSFSR Meeting on Budget

LD212054 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 21 Apr 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The RSFSR Council of Ministers today examined the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the economic and social development of the republic, and of the RSFSR state budget over the first quarter of 1986. Comrade Vorotnikov spoke at the meeting.

CSA Official Describes Jan-Mar Industrial Results

LD211553 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Talk by Vladimir Ivanovich Tolkushin, chief of the Industrial Statistics Administration of the USSR Central Statistical Administration — live]

[Excerpt] The plan for basic food products was fulfilled and output of these increased. The scale of technical reequipment and reconstruction of industrial enterprises increased; capital investments for these purposes increased 30 percent over the same period last year. More than 1,500 automatic, rotor, rotor-conveyor, and mechanized flow lines have been installed; 290 new types of output have been assimilated and put into production, including construction materials and efficient equipment for the fuel industry, machine building, and agriculture.

Industrial associations and enterprises operating under the new economic conditions achieved higher results. Individual industries and a number of associations and enterprises have been slow to restructure their operations in the light of the new requirements; and in the quarter which has elapsed they operated at a level below their existing potential. While the plan for marketing of output was exceeded, the plan as a whole, when contractural and delivery obligations are taken into account, was underfulfilled by R2.1 billion. The greatest delay in deliveries occurred in associations and enterprises of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp, and Paper and Wood-Processing Industry, and the Ministry of Light Industry. The tasks of the plan for the development of science and technology were not fulfilled in full measure.

In realizing the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress, the labor collectives of associations and enterprises in industry are mobilizing the existing reserves for the successful fulfillment of the 1986 plan.

Ryabov Attends Steel Industry Collegium Session

PM161533 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 13 Apr 86 p 3

[Report by O. Buzuluk: "Collegium Session"]

[Text] Moscow — Developing the successes achieved during the precongress shock vigil, ferrous metallurgy enterprise collectives have coped with the first quarter plan in all indicators and produced many hundreds of thousands of metric tons of cast iron, steel, rolled metal, and other products in excess of the plan. The entire increase in output was due to improved labor productivity.

What internal reserves must be brought into play in order to improve the sector's work in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions? This was discussed at a session of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy enlarged Collegium and the sector trade union Central Committee Presidium. USSR Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy S. Kolpakov delivered a report.

He and the other speakers expressed concern at the fact that 100-percent fulfillment of the national economy's orders has not been achieved everywhere, especially in the case of economical and scarce metal products; equipment is still standing idle; introduction of progressive techniques and technology is slow; and modernization and revamping of production is proceeding at an unsatisfactory rate.

The enlarged Collegium session was attended by Ya. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; I. Yastrebov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Heavy Industry and Power Engineering Department; and senior officials from ministries and departments.

Yeltsin Attends Meeting on Summer Food Supply

PM150827 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Summer Trade in the City"]

[Excerpts] A working conference held at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom yesterday examined questions concerning the organization of seasonal trade in fruit and vegetable produce and nonalcoholic beverages in the city.

Leaders of city organizations, first secretaries of party raykoms, chairmen of rayispolkoms and rayon people's control committees, and leaders of trade enterprises and organizations were invited to the conference.

B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, addressed the conference.

Taking part in the conference's work were N.A. Stashenkov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Trade and Consumer Services Department; I.K. Kapustyan, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department; N.M. Zaychenko, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee; L.B. Yermin, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the RSFSR State Agro-Industrial Committee; S.D. Aleshin, USSR deputy minister of trade; V.P. Shimanskiy, RSFSR minister of trade; A.G. Yashin, first deputy chairman of the Tsentrosoyuz; V.F. Yermakov, chairman of the RSFSR Potrebsoyuz; and I.M. Cherepanov, chairman of Moscow Oblispolkom.

Central Committee Holds Agro-Industrial Conference

PM141210 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian
6 Apr 86 pp 1-2

[TASS-*SELSKAYA ZHIZN* report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference was held at the CPSU Central Committee on 5 April for secretaries of union republic Communist Party central committees and party kraykoms and obkoms; chairmen of union and autonomous republic state agro-industrial committees and kray and oblast agro-industrial committees, chairmen of republic, kray, and oblast consumer society boards; secretaries of party raykoms; chairmen of rayon agro-industrial associations; leaders of ministries and departments; scientists; and leaders and specialists of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agro-industrial complex enterprises and organizations.

The following took part in the conference's work: V.I. Vorotnikov, L.N. Zaykov, and Ye.K. Ligachev, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; A.P. Biryukova and V.P. Nikonov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

The conference examined the tasks of party, soviet, and economic organs in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Further Improving the Economic Management Mechanism in the Country's Agro-Industrial Complex."

The conference was opened by Ye.K. Ligcahev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. He said: It is only 1 month since the 27th party congress. It was a congress where strategic decisions were taken. The program documents adopted by it and the spirit of creative criticism prevailing at the congress are having a profound impact on the development of Soviet society. There can be no doubt that as the tasks set by the congress are carried out, the influence of its ideas and directives in all spheres of social life will increase.

The party has launched organizational and political work to implement the outlined plans both centrally and at local level. A political and labor upsurge by the masses is perceptible everywhere. The movement of labor collectives to meet the national economic targets for the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule and meet the targets for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan by the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is expanding.

The Central Committee has defined immediate and long-term measures to fulfill the congress resolution and the ideas and directives contained in the Central Committee Political Report. A list of questions for examination in the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat has been outlined.

In accordance with the congress' instruction, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has adopted decisions on such important questions as the management of the country's fuel and energy complex, the switching of capital construction over to normative schedules, and the intensification of the struggle against unearned income.

The 27th party congress set a task of special importance: the task of ensuring very rapidly that the country is fully provided with food.

Guided by the 27th party congress' decisions, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution on the economic management mechanism in the country's agro-industrial complex. This fundamentally important policy document was drafted on the initiative and with the direct involvement of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev.

I should like to particularly stress that the improvement of the economic management mechanism in the agrarian sector is wholly planned to strengthen and develop relations of financial autonomy — financial autonomy that is real and complete, not sham or partial — with all links of the agro-industrial complex, and above all kolkhozes and sovkhozes, being switched over to paying their own way and self-financing. Financial autonomy is the chief means of developing the agro-industrial complex. It must be firmly grasped that the economic mechanism cannot really function or be efficient without effective financial autonomy. The economic measures set out in the adopted party and government document must also be directed to that end.

As you can see, management conditions are undergoing substantial changes. The organizational and economic reorganization of agro-industrial management requires all party, soviet, and managerial organs to approach the leadership of agriculture differently and demands change in their work style and methods.

Cadre policy must be the focus of party committees' activity. Developing enterprises, creative boldness, competence, and profound economic thinking are the party organizations' main concern. Therein lies the very essence of what is now occurring in our society, which is undergoing reorganization. Therein, too, lies all its complexity. No economic measures will yield the required return, Ye.K. Ligachev stressed, if agricultural enterprises do not have a stable body of competent specialists and leaders. This fully applies to cadre in mass trades.

Speaking about party leadership of agro-industrial production and science, Ye.K. Ligachev stressed the local party committees' responsibility for agro-industrial management organs' activities. He said that now, when integrated agro-industrial management organs are taking their first steps, it is particularly appropriate to remind them about exercising **their** rights, discharging **their** duties, and fulfilling their **specific** responsibility at **every** level of management. The organizational restructuring may founder if the different levels of management organs duplicate or confuse their tasks and functions. This must be prevented. Particular care must be shown toward agro-industrial management organs' primary party organizations.

If you ask what is most characteristic of the party and government document on questions of the agro-industrial complex's management mechanism, the following, highly concise answer may be given. Namely, that it involves not only an expansion of managerial rights and an increase in economic interest but also

increased responsibility on the part of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, associated enterprises, and territorial management organs and leaders for improving the supply of food products to the local population.

A procedure is now being introduced whereby everything remaining after products have been supplied to central stocks goes to local supply.

The Central Committee is increasing its demands on oblasts and republics to improve the supply of food products to the population by exploiting local potential. This was the aim of the reports by the Novosibirsk and Voroshilovgrad Obkoms heard at the Central Committee. The demands on local organs in this regard will increase.

The most important thing, Ye.K. Ligachev concluded, is to obtain a high return from the organizational and economic reorganization of the country's agrarian management and the resources allocated for the economic and social development of the country's agro-industrial complex, to substantially boost the volume of agricultural products, and to reduce relative expenditure on its production.

A report was delivered by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee.

The decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress plan a considerable increase in the growth rates of agricultural production. An entire range of scientific, technical, management organization, and economic measures making it possible to steadily increase the production potential of agro-industrial complex sectors must be carried out and existing capacities used more intensively if this is to be achieved. The improvement of the economic management mechanism outlined in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution is such a measure. It envisages a switch to a more progressive, normative method of planning, a new procedure of economic production incentives, a stronger link between labor remuneration and labor results, the development of labor collectives' economic initiative, and the introduction of economic methods in the management of the agro-industrial complex.

The decision on a stable plan for state procurements of grain at the level of the 1986 plan, V.S. Murakhovskiy said, is of fundamental importance. At the same time, the state has adopted additional measures to increase the sale of grain to the state. What will this yield in reality?

Let us take Altay Kray. In the last 5-year plan kolkhozes and sovkhozes there earned R271 million on average per year from grain sales. Experts calculate that in carrying out the current year's plan, the farms will earn R570 million, including R170 million from price increases. The profit level on grain production will increase by 10 percent. In the country as a whole, kolkhozes and sovkhzoes that fulfill the grain sales plan will earn an extra more than R1.3 billion (annually).

Farms that overfulfill the grain sales plan will, as an incentive, be provided with trucks, tractors, construction materials, and other resources in short supply without payment.

Measures are envisaged that will not only provide incentives for grain production but also will increase acountability for the rational use of grain. This is very important. The point is that a number of places are not meeting their targets for feed production and procurement, and their shortfall is being made up by increased consumption of grain as feed. In Yaroslav Oblast, in the last 15 years the proportion of hay within the structure of feed for dairy stock has more than halved and the proportion of pasture feed has fallen by one-third. On the other hand, the proportion of concentrates has doubled, and cows' milk yield has declined by 500 kg. The consumption of concentrates per quintal is high in Kemerovo, Sverdlovsk, and Irkutsk Oblasts and in the Uzbek and Azerbaijan SSR's.

Complete responsibility for ensuring that livestock is provided with protein-balanced feed and that it is used rationally now rests with the agro-industrial committees. Beginning in 1987, the program for production of mixed feed and protein and vitamin additives and for their range will be determined by the republics themselves on the basis of the extensive use of local resources for its manufacture. Nutrients, meat-and-bone meal, and other high-protein additives produced in excess of the plan by enterprises on the territory of an oblast, kray, or republic will remain entirely at their disposal.

New norms are being introduced that will allow farms that cultivate sugar beets, sunflowers, and soybeans to barter their produce for mixed feed and molasses; the distribution of cake is also being resumed.

Work to boost the production of vegetable protein must be stepped up. In the current 5-year plan the gross harvest of pulse crops must be doubled, the harvested area of alfalfa and clover expanded, and the yield and production of sunflowers and soybeans increased.

Rape cultivation constitutes a large reserve. Many farms in Lipetsk, Ivano-Frankovsk, Minsk, Moscow, and Omsk Oblasts obtain 20 or more quintals of rape seed per hectare. In addition to the oil, 10-12 quintals of oil-seed meal are obtained. Farms in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia and the RSFSR non-Chernozem Zone, however, pay scant attention to this crop.

The resolution envisages considerably increasing the interest and responsibility of local organs for boosting production of foodstuffs and improving their supply to the population. Union republics, autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts will not be set targets for state purchases of livestock, poultry, milk, eggs, potatoes, fruit, or vegetables. They will be set volumes of these kinds of products for supply to all-union and republic funds or subsidies from them. The level of supply here will be firmly estalished for each year. All output after supplies to the funds have been met is to be retained locally.

The problem of supplying the population with meat and meat products remains most acute. The main way to resolve it is by

intensifying stockraising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and considerably increasing livestock and poultry productivity.

At the same time far better use must be made of the potential of subsidiary plots belonging to enterprises and organizations.

Substantially more meat and other produce for local consumption can and must be obtained from the population's personal subsidiary plots.

Unfortunately, that is not being taken into account everywhere. In Ryazan, Gorkiy, Ulyanovsk, Kherson, Mogilev, and some other oblasts and republics, meat and milk production on personal subsidiary plots actually declined the past 10 years.

To more closely combine the interests of public-sector farms and personal plots, it is deemed expedient to provide for their needs in kolkhoz and sovkhoz production and finance plans. The meat produced on these farms and sold to the consumer cooperative will be included in kolkhoz and sovkhoz sales plans. Each kolkhoz and sovkhoz must help them by supplying feed; selling them more young pigs, poultry, and calves; and improving the organization of the reception and shipment of produce.

It is possible in practice for every oblast, kray, and republic to produce a sufficient quantity of potatoes and other vegetables. But in a number of places people have lost interest in growing this produce for themselves and instead rely on shipments from elsewhere. It is intolerable that farms in Kursk Oblast harvest only 52 quintals of potatoes per hectare, while farms in Ivanovo Oblast produce 67 quintals per hectare, those in Orel Oblast grow 70 quintals per hectare, Ryazan Oblast's farms achieve 78 quintals per hectare, and in Kaluga Oblast the figure is 81 quintals per hectare. In the past 5-year plan Ivanovo and Vladimir Oblasts imported cabbage, while Yaroslavl and Gorkiy Oblasts imported onions. This year oblasts in the Ukraine have requested supplies of onions, peppers, garlic, and dried fruits.

It is important to firmly uphold the right granted to farms to sell above-plan produce to consumer cooperatives and in markets. Taking guidance from the resolution and without waiting for additional instructions, the Tsentrosoyuz and consumer cooperative organizations at the republic and local level must immediately organize long-term contracts for the purchase of produce form kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and the population and ensure that the procurement and trade network is developed and strengthened. Consumer cooperatives must occupy a firm position in kolkhoz markets and actively influence prices.

A major part of the report was devoted to the intensification of labor activeness and ensuring an interested attitude on the part of each worker, kolkhoz member, specialist, and leader to his allotted task. True financial autonomy and the dependence of enterprises' incomes on end results must be the norm for all elements of the agro-industrial complex, primarily kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

In recent years certain work has been done to introduce autonomous financing and the collective contract on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Now one-third of kolkhozes and one-fourth of sovkhozes achieve a profit of over 25 percent and one-tenth of farms achieve a profit of over 40 percent. There are no loss-making farms now in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and Moscow, Leningrad, Lipetsk, Chernovitsy, Grodno, Brest, and some other oblasts.

However, as the results of zonal conferences have shown, during the introduction of autonomous financing and the collective contract, many kolkhozes and sovkhozes permit much formalism, are poor at accounting, and are lax at linking labor remuneration and end results.

Production costs are increasing. They rose considerably per R100 of gross agricultural output in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Last year direct production costs on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes were several billion rubles above the plan targets.

Things cannot go on like that. The rise in costs must be halted and a 5-7 percent reduction in output prime costs must be achieved during the 5-year plan. A mechanism has been provided for influencing these processes. Approximately 70 percent of the amount of direct costs saved will be paid out to collectives, and overexpenditure will be recouped from resources provided for collectives' labor remuneration and bonuses.

In this connection it is very important to correctly fix production volumes and cost limits for each financially autonomoous subunit and to apply well-founded normatives; otherwise large overpayments of undeserved penalties may be inflicted on labor collectives. Rayon agro-industrial associations and agro-industrial committees must ensure that the new conditions governing bonuses for thrift and responsibility for overexpenditure are an important means of struggle against mismangement and wastefulness.

The skillful distribution of increasing incomes is an important question. In a number of places, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, for example, consumption funds have grown faster than production expansion funds. Often those sums obtained as additions to purchase prices are spent on secondary needs rather than on the further development of production as envisaged by the relevant decision. There are still cases where labor remuneration on unprofitable farms is even higher than on profitable ones.

Analysis shows that the prime cost of crop and livestock produce generally increases on those kolkhozes and sovkhozes where autonomous financing has not been assimilated, where intrafarm specialization has not been carried out, and where the shop system of management has not been introduced.

The bank credit procedure is being changed. Farms' responsibility for the prompt repayment of loans is being increased. As they become ready, sovkhozes and other enterprises will switch to finance from oblast and kray budgets.

Under these conditions agro-industrial committees and associations must show increased attention to questions of financial support for production.

Rayon agro-industrial associations and agro-industrial committees must determine which farms are to work right now on the basis of self-financing and which will temporarily be allocated

budget appropriations and resources from the centralized fund. For the latter, however, subsidy normatives must be established which exclude dependence.

To develop the economy of weak farms, wider use must be made of the experience of advanced kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which have achieved high economic indicators on the basis of autonomous financing and the collective contract. For example, the Kalinin kolkhoz in Zaporozhye Oblast, the "Stepnoy" sovkhoz in Kalmyk ASSR, and "Nazarovskiy" sovkhoz in Krasnoyarsk Kray have different natural and climatic conditions but achieve high profitability year after year. Exemplary farms of this kind are to be found in all republics, krays, oblasts, and in many rayons. As a rule those farms have introduced the shop system of management, a rational production structure, efficient intrafarm planning, and good accounting and economic analysis, and have a system of labor remuneration closely linked to end results. Their experience must be introduced energetically and consistently.

The resolution outlines fundamental changes in the material incentive system for kolkhoz members, workers, farm leaders and specialists, rayon agro-industrial associations, and agro-industrial committees. The new economic mechanism provides conditions under which efficient farms will be able to pay their workers more; build housing and social, cultural, and consumer facilities; and resolve other social questions more successfully.

Agro-industrial committees, rayon agro-industrial associations, and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders must ensure that the collective contract becomes the predominant form of labor organization and remuneration within 2 years. The country already has a few good examples of the skillful use of contractual principles. They must be extended and deepened. This form is the most effective at cutting costs and closely links material incentives with the level of labor productivity and the saving of material resources.

Here are just two examples. During the first year of operation of the cost-cutting form of labor remuneration at the "Za Mir" kolkhoz in Lithuania, production increased by 11 percent, prime costs decreased by 4 percent, and the consumption of fuels and lubricants decreased by 14 percent and that of spares by 34 percent. The "Kazminskiy" kolkhoz in Stavropol Kray has been basing labor remuneration on gross income for 10 years now and in the 11th 5-Year Plan increased the production of gross output by 70 percent, labor productivity by 50 percent, and gross income by 100 percent in comparison with the 10th 5-Year Plan. Labor remuneration increased by 40 percent.

The introduction of progressive forms of labor organization and remuneration can only produce a high effect when organizational and economic work are intensified. No effect is achieved where this work is lax and where economic questions are not tackled daily.

There are examples to illustrate that. The number of contract collectives would appear to be large in some oblasts; but crop yield and livestock productivity are increasing slowly, farms' economies remain weak, and production is essentially not developing. Why is that? This is what happens when the principles of the contract are not observed, contract terms are breached, and team and link leaders are limited in their power to tackle day-to-day economic questions. A number of farms set incorrect production norms and rates per unit of output. Serious omissions have occurred in labor remuneration: on some farms it has remained based on the amount of work completed, that is, on the amount "clocked up," while in other "wage leveling" has flourished.

Autonomous financing and new progressive forms of labor organization and remuneration are most effective where costs are well monitored. Experience shows that the checkbook form [chekovaya forma] of reciprocal financial transactions is the best method of monitoring costs. It must be introduced everywhere.

The measures envisaged in the resolution on improving the economic mechanism require the strengthening of the economic services and the improvement of planning and economic work at all levels of management.

The resolution stresses that the most important tasks in the capital construction sphere are to further increase the effectiveness of capital investments, ensure that projects are built in strict accordance with the prescribed timetable, and accelerate the social reorganization of the countryside as a most important factor for creating stable labor collectives.

The rights of the leaders of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and agro-industrial enterprises and organs in the use of capital investments are being considerably expanded. Beginning next year, all plan indicators in capital construction will be determined by sovkhozes and other enterprises within the limits of the capital investments allocated to them. They have been granted the right to independently formulate plans and estimates for the retooling and modernization of simple production facilities and also to draw up model plans for farm buildings, feed shops, and other buildings and premises.

Measures have been determined to encourage the development of the method of construction using one's own resources. It is deemed expedient to provide the construction materials and other resources for that method.

The rights and independence granted in the construction sphere place great responsibility on the leaders of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and agro-industrial complex enterprises and organizations. As a rule, farms must now carry out construction work from their own resources.

The creation of integrated construction organizations and their subordination to rayon agro-industrial associations and oblast, kray, and republic agro-industrial committees offers extensive opportunities for considerably increasing the effectiveness of construction and expanding the scale of work to create a powerful agro-industrial complex infrastructure, particularly in the storage and processing sphere and the development of the countryside.

New opportunities are opening up for increasing production efficiency and stepping up the integration of agriculture and the processing sectors. However, those opportunities are by no means efficiently utilized everywhere. The departmental isolation of enterprises in the meat, dairy, and food industries and construc-

tion organizations persists in a number of oblasts. Central newspapers carry quite a lot of criticism about sluggishness in completing reconstruction. Meat, dairy, and food industry associations, construction associations, and so forth have virtually all been retained in Saratov Oblast. Thus old-style departmental interests are making their presence felt in the new formations of the agro-industrial complex.

Diffidence and indeciveness in management restructuring are characteristic of a number of oblasts in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Uzbekistan, and some other republics. This leads to the preservation of departmental separation at oblast, kray, and ASSR level. In view of this situation, the real and effective integration of agriculture and related industrial sectors cannot be secured. And yet therein lies the main point of the entire organizational restructuring and the tremendous advantages which it is meant to provide. Shortcomings should be eliminated immediately; restructuring must be really completed; and the planning, financing, and management of the entire agro-industrial complex as an integrated whole must be ensured in practice.

The creation of a new management system will produce the necessary effect only if there is a clear definition of the rights, duties, and specific responsibilities of each tier of management. Attention must be drawn particularly to the practical work of rayon agro-industrial associations. They are closest of all to production and it is primarily their purposeful activity which determines success. All rayon-level enterprises must be transferred to rayon agro-industrial associations.

At the oblast and republic level, wider use should be made of the method of creating science-and-production and production associations and systems centered on advanced farms and scientific institutions. These base enterprises with high indicators in, for example, the production of sugar beet and corn, must pass on advance experience to their zone's sovkhozes and kolkhozes on a mutually advantageous basis.

The focal point of all organizational work must now be shifted to farms, enterprises, crop and livestock units, and shops so as to ensure the most efficient use of land, production capital, equipment, raw materials, and financial and labor resources.

The major tasks facing the agro-industrial complex in light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions require a fundamental improvement of cadre training and retraining. An integrated system must be established for training cadres in the mass trades: machine operators, stock raisers, operators, and foremen. They must be helped to master progressive techniques and the latest working methods. This training must be organized everywhere and conducted systematically. The retraining of specialists and leaders must be organized and help must be given to them in assimilating advanced experience and economic management methods. Furthermore, training must be based on the advanced experience available within each kray, oblast, and republic.

This spring is the agro-industrrial complex' first major test. To complete the overwintering of livestock in a well-organized manner and carry out the spring sowing carefully and to a high agrotechnical standard are tasks of paramount significance. The main efforts must be channeled into strengthening discipline, order, and organization to ensure that, as the party demands, this year constitutes a breakthrough in drastically increasing agricultural production and improving the population's supply of foodstuffs.

The conference participants unanimously approved the resolution formulated by the party and government to improve the economic mechanism of management in the agro-industrial complex. Speeches stressed the need to make full use of the new, favorable management conditions for accelerating the pace of production, improving output quality, and considerably increasing the return on the potential that has been created.

Many elements of the new economic mechanism are already being worked out in practice in the system of the RSFSR agro-industrial complex, as L.B. Yermin, chairman of the RSFSR State Agro-Industrial Committee [Gosagroprom], reported. In particular, the republic has experience in using the normative method of production planning, labor remuneration based on gross income, and the improvement of economic relations between agriculture and the processing and service sectors in conditions of their close integration. Beginning this year an experiment will be conducted on the basis of Stavropol Kray and six rayons in other oblasts to transfer farms to self-financing and full financial autonomy. Using the example set by the "Kuba" rayon agro-industrial association in Krasnodar Kray, it is planned to organize highly integrated agro-industrial production units on the basis of rayons in the Moscow region. The RSFSR Gosagroprom has begun work to analyze in depth the economic activity of kolkhozes and sovkhozes aimed at the extensive assimilation of the resource-normative method of planning [resursno-normativnyy metod planirovaniya]. To accelerate that, the USSR Gosplan and Gosagroprom must speed up the formulation of union-wide normatives and pass them on to the republics, in the speaker's opinion.

That request was supported in the speech by I.A. Mozgovoy, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. As the basis for transferring to the new principles of economic management he cited the universal dissemination of the collective contract and, in particular, the integral process [skvoznoy] contract, which links all the production subunits of a farm by relations based on autonomous financing. This progressive form of contract has already been introduced with regard to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Ukraine. At the same time the family and individual contracts are still being poorly assimilated in the republic.

In the initial stage of the restructuring of the economic mechanism, the scientific and psychological preparedness of cadres is of paramount importance. A plan has been devised in the republic to provide economic training for leading workers of oblast agro-industrial committees and rayon agro-industrial associations and farm leaders and specialists.

In ensuring successful implementation of measures to improve the rural economy, the speaker stressed the importance of strictly monitoring the comparability of prices of products of exchange between industry and agriculture.

N.I. Dementey, secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, said that by the end of the current 5-year plan the republic plans to switch all kolkhozes and sovkhozes to the principles of self-financing and financial autonomy. To achieve that, it is planned to develop the production of the basic types of produce at the preferential rate prescribed by the 5-year plan. Work to renew economic methods of management will be carried out at the same time. The resource-normative approach is already being partially used in Belorussia in the planning of output purchases and summarizing farm competition results. On that basis agro-industrial committees and associations are now specifying the scale of the resources necessary for farms and their potential to fulfill and even exceed the plan targets. In order to provide all kolkhozes and sovkhozes with identical economic conditions, the republic's Gosagroprom is drawing up lists of farms in receipt of supplements to produce purchase prices and is looking into the validity of the scale of those supplements. Preparation is also under way to ensure from next year the introduction of a new procedure for awarding bonuses for the profitability of production.

E.Kh. Gukasov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Gosagroprom, noted in his speech that the new procedure of additional payments for the above-plan sale of grain and produce deliveries to the union funds will undoubtedly be a powerful incentive for the further development of the Kazakh agro-industrial complex' economy. The extension of kolkhoz and sovkhoz rights in the capital construction sphere, the rights granted to agro-industrial committees to dispose of material and financial resources, and the procedure which has been introduced for awarding bonuses for reducing production costs are of great significance. After describing what they intend to do in the republic to exercise those rights and fulfill that potential, the speaker submitted a proposal to allow above-plan deliveries of livestock produce to be credited to the following year's plan in order to prevent artificial restraints on its procurement. Consideration should also be given to material incentive measures for the leaders and specialists of those farms which have already reached a high level of development of production and cannot achieve a high average annual increase in production.

The republic's party organizations are directing agro-industrial organs toward the speediest improvement of the economic mechanism in light of local conditions, V.A. Antonov, secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, said in his speech. The existing style and methods of cadres' work requires thorough restructuring. It must be acknowledged that by no means everyone has yet mastered the autonomous financing methods of management. For that reason the the prime task is to provide economic training for all — from team leaders to agro-industrial committee leaders. At the same time the transfer of farm subunits to autonomous financing and the collective contract is being speeded up.

Leaders of republic agro-industrial complexes are instructed to make maximum use of the favorable potential contained in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution. This also applies to such questions as the alteration of purchase prices for certain types of produce and to supplying the local population with foodstuffs, particularly livestock products. The tried and tested method of accepting cotton according to its fiber content and of offering incentives to cotton growers for achieving high quality output is being improved.

The "Pridonskoy" sovkhoz in Rostov Oblast is a progressive farm. Its working people also worked profitably in the past. An asute capital investment policy with emphasis on the active part of capital investments and the workers' improved housing and cultural-domestic conditions helped. Now things will go even better. Ye.A. Golovchanskiy, director of the sovkhoz, spoke confidently of this. The farm will be able to make an additional profit of R200,000 thanks to the new procedure for product purchases alone. Bartering [otovarivaniye] commodity sunflowers for oilseed meal will make it possible to improve livestock rations, appreciably reduce feed expenditure per unit of livestock product, and produce additional tens of metric tons of meat and milk. The new principles for selling potatoes and vegetables will help to improve relations with the sponsor enterprises.

The speaker criticized the existing system of accounting and accountability, which is frequently overloaded with unnecessary, secondary indicators. The country's Central Statistical Administration must organize matters so that the farms' economic service is rid of an excessive flood of paper.

The significance of well-founded planning is increasing, A.A. Kuleshov, chairman of Altay Kray Agro-Industrial Committee, pointed out in his speech. This is why comprehensive estimation of the conditions of every farm's activity, an in-depth analysis of the results of its activity, and the revelation of reserves for enhancing the production efficiency of all sectors are now actively taking place in the kray. There has recently been a considerable increase in the number of subdivisions which have assimilated financial autonomy, the collective contract, and the check form of monitoring expenditure. But the level reached in disseminating progressive methods of labor organization and encouragement is clearly insufficient. A considerable number of specialists have not mastered the economic instrument of leadership. This shortcoming must be eliminated quickly.

And another problem. With the resolution's publication great opportunities are opened up for commercial activity by kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and their ties with consumer cooperatives and the kolkhoz market are expanded. This is important work; but in many respects, it is also unusual and requires special cadres and high competence. It becomes expedient to organize a sales service, without, of course, inflating the existing staffs.

M.M. Lomach, general director of Krasnodar Kray's experimental "Kuban" combine, spoke about its work experience. The combine incorporates all the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the meat combine, the dairy plant, the canning plants, the bread-baking enterprises, and the construction and trade organizations located on the territory of Krasnodar Kray's Timashevskiy Rayon. A unified production-economic complex has been created. It organically unites on the basis of modern equipment and technology large-scale agricultural production, the procurement and profound waste-free processing of all arable and livestock products, and their storage, transportation, and sales.

The activity of all components of this complex is subordinate to obtaining the maximum end result and is carried out on the basis

of full financial autonomy and self-financing. All the main and servicing enterprises there work on the principles of the collective contract. As a result, "Kuban" is consistently increasing deliveries of high-quality products and building up its production and economic potential. There has been a substantial reduction in losses of products, and their prime costs have fallen.

There are no loss-making kolkhozes and sovkhozes in our rayon, said I.P. Takunov, secretary of Bryansk Oblast's Novozybkovskiy CPSU Raykom; and all the plans of the last 5-year plan were fulfilled. The overall profitability level reached 29 percent. Labor productivity increased 22 percent. But even here people associate a very great deal with the new economic situation. A long-awaited document obtained for the first time — this was how Ivan Petrovich described the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution. But this important document not only gives a great deal; it also makes enterprising, creative, responsible work obligatory. It is precisely this that the party raykom directs the rayon agro-industrial association apparatus and kolkhoz and sovkhoz specialists and leaders toward. This is the principle: not goading on or tutelage, but support for independence, good enterprise, and questing.

V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the conference. He emphasized that the time has now come to turn the energy of the plans which the party brought to its 27th congress into the energy and essence of specific measures, while preserving in everyday life the atmosphere of the congress and its refreshing force.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution provides for a departure from the old principles of planning. Emphasis has been placed on developing initiative locally and making full use of local agricultural and raw material resources. Of course, the chief thing is the good-quality, skilled execution of everything outlined; and the first thing to be done is to ensure that all our cadres — party, soviet, and economic — carefully study and digest all the points in the resolution, all its subtleties and details, and that every worker act professionally and energetically in his assigned sector, making full use of all rights, and not being afraid to take on responsibility, particularly when the way to something new has to be paved.

However, as one of the factors determining the broad development of initiative and enterprise, the psychological reorganization is taking place inadmissibly slowly. Many leaders of the agro-industrial complex at various levels welcome and approve all the benefits proceeding from the center. At the same time, they give a very enthusiastic verbal welcome — but an extremely grudging welcome in practice — to the demands for the fullest utilization of every farm's production and economic potential, for the resolute eradication of formalism in the introduction of financial autonomy and the collective contract, for the introduction of intensive techniques in arable farming and livestock raising, for the creation of the material base of feed production to be completed, and for the full preservation and profound qualitative processing of products.

Many workers of rayon, oblast, and republic agro-industrial associations still get carried away with creating all kinds of paperwork and elaborating extensive measures simulating businesslike activity, substitute an unnecessary passion for holding meetings for specific organizational work in labor collectives, and avoid solving the production problems which arise.

It is necessary to adhere strictly to scientifically substantiated arable farming systems and not allow a reduction in the areas they envisage for the cultivation of grain, oil-yielding, protein-containing, and other crops.

V.P. Nikonov pointed to the important role of party committees in the practical introduction of the new economic mechanism of management and drew attention to the need to radically improve the selection, training, and education of cadres of the agro-industrial complex. The situation in this important sector gives rise to alarm. In a number of republics, krays, and oblasts there are many instances of the very frequent and unjustified replacement of kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors. However, an analysis shows that the fields' highest yield and the highest livestock productivity are achieved on precisely those farms where recognized leaders have worked for many years.

Now that questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress in all sectors of the agro-industrial complex, assimilating intensive techniques in the fullest way, and making efficient use of machinery are arising so acutely, the demands on the qualifications of machine operator cadres are increasing sharply. However, there are serious shortcomings in the system of training and retraining these cadres. In a number of rayons, the network of rural vocational and technical schools is small and they have weak links with farms. As a result, less than half the machine operators there have secondary education. And yet it is precisely machine operators who must directly fulfill the complex package of agrotechnical work on modern machines.

Middle-echelon cadres also merit serious attention. The state spends huge amounts each year on training young people in VUZes and technical colleges. However, even now approximately just one-third of production sectors are headed by specialists.

The USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and its local organs must more boldly and actively undertake to solve practical questions, resolutely get away from bureaucratic administration and commanding, and rely chiefly on economic methods of management in order to resolve as quickly as possible the task of fully providing the country with food.

Speaking in conclusion, Ye.K. Ligachev noted the businesslike, constructive nature of the conference, which was held in the spirit of the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress, and voiced confidence that the measures elaborated by it will help to successfully resolve the tasks facing the country's agro-industrial complex.

Air Defense Deputy Chief Maltsev Interviewed
PM181310 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Interview with Colonel General of Aviation I. Maltsev, chief of the General Staff and first deputy commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces by correspondent N. Sautin: "Motherland's Clear Skies; 13 April Is Air Defense Forces Day" — date, place not given]

[Text] The motherland's air borders stretch for 60,000 km. Igor Mikhaylovich Maltsev is one of those to whom our skies are entrusted. I shall briefly introduce him. After graduating from a military aviation college, he flew as a pilot. He then commanded a flight and a squadron. After training at a military air academy, he commanded a regiment, then a formation. He graduated from the USSR Air Force General Staff Academy. The general has been in his present post since 1984.

[Sautin] The Central Committee Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress stated: "...It is no secret that scenarios for a nuclear attack against us do exist. We have no right to fail to take them into account." These words should clearly have a special resonance for each air defense serviceman.

[Maltsev] Yes, air defense is now of strategic importance. Washington's militarist course, the siting of the latest means of air attack — nuclear weapon delivery vehicles — in a number of NATO states, the appearance in the Pentagon arsenal of sophisticated modifications to bombers, fighters, and ground-attack aircraft, and other strategic and operational-tactical arms have increased the potential for aggression.

It was stressed at the congress that the USSR's defense might is maintained at a level which makes it possible to reliably defend Soviet people's peaceful labor and lives. The constant combat readiness of the Air Defense Forces is an objective necessity.

[Sautin] As is well known, the antiaircraft missile troops are the main fighting force of the Air Defense Forces. Are they able to ensure the effective defense of the country's important targets?

[Maltsev] In collaboration with fighter aircraft, yes, the antiaircraft missile troops are armed with combat complexes which can hit aircraft, helicopters, drift balloons, and other means of airborne attack with surface-to-air guided missiles.

In order to repulse a surprise air attack some parts of the antiaircraft missile troops, like the other branches of the Air Defense Forces — aviation and electronic troops — are on constant combat standby even in peacetime.

Today the outcome of a battle may be decided in seconds. And in the Air Defense Forces those seconds are won by automating the means of combating the enemy. Automated control systems process information on the situation in the air, determine target coordinates, and transmit the information needed to hit them. The officers achieve the close cooperation between man and machine in companies not only through protracted training but also through in-depth knowledge.

[Sautin] To give the reader an idea of who controls the battle and from where, could we take an imaginary step across the threshold of a command post?

[Maltsev] Certainly. Air Defense Forces' command posts are equipped with modern automation and indication means. The situation in the air is displayed on screens, display panels, and automated direction system consoles.

Modern antiaircraft battles are fast-moving. Whereas in the last war a commander could make amendments and corrections during the firing process, today there is no such possibility. A target flying at supersonic speed only enters the firing zone of a complex for a short time. Moreover, the enemy maneuvers in every possible way and uses jamming...

Here we have approached the commander's role and his ability to rapidly and unfailingly react to a continuously changing situation.

[Sautin] Please say something about air defense aircraft.

[Maltsev] We are armed with supersonic missile-carrying fighters. By using radar sighting (which makes it possible to hit the enemy even without visual contact) and various types of missiles, pilots are able to destroy strategic bombers armed with cruise missiles, helicopters, and automatic drift balloons at all altitudes and velocities. Our aircraft ensure that planes armed with air-to-ground guided missiles can be shot down.

[Sautin] It is possible to intercept a probable enemy's modern means of airborne attack?

[Maltsev] Yes, at all altitudes, in any weather conditions, and at any time. Fighter aircraft units have various types of airborne missile interception complexes. These are based on piloted supersonic jet aircraft armed with air-to-air missiles and modern equipment.

Fighter pilots are real fighters. In groups or in dogfights, they engage and destroy the enemy, carrying out the most important things in the great and complex labor of the many fliers who participate in the battle organization and backup. Fighter pilots are typified by irreproachable piloting skills and the ability to instantly assess everything that influences the conduct of the battle.

In carrying out a stratospheric training flight in a supersonic fighter-interceptor, Colonel I. Zhukov and Captain A. Abalentsev found themselves in a critical position. They were entitled to eject; but Zhukov decided to land the aircraft. He did the seemingly impsosible — the aircraft touched down at the very end of the runway. Col Zhukov was awarded the gold star of a Hero of the Soviet Union.

[Sautin] A great deal is written about the heroic profession of pilots and missile troops. Their action is obvious. But less is known about radio technical troops. Yet without them the air defense aircraft and antiaircraft missile troops would be "blind."

[Maltsev] Indeed, it would be hard to fight a modern battle without reliable radar backup. The radio technical troops — and their vigilance is at an extremely high level — constantly monitor airspace. They are equipped with sensitive electronic equipment which makes it possible to recognize and define an enemy's exact coordinates and direction at long range and at all altitudes.

Lieutenant Colonel V. Dobrynin is one of the radio technical troops' front-ranking officers. The unit he commands has been deemed outstanding for 6 consecutive years. Servicemen at the subunit commanded by Lieutenant Colonel V. Tereshchenko are mastering new radar equipment under complex conditions.

[Sautin] I realize from what you have said that the Air Defense Troops are now able to detect and destroy any means of airborne attack. But are they ready to combat future means involving major electronic countermeasures on the part of the enemy?

[Maltsev] Here are a few examples. In accordance with the plans for the expedited buildup of its strategic nuclear potential, the U.S. leadership is modernizing existing bombers and creating new bomber types. Thus, B-52 bombers are being rearmed with long-range — over 2,500 km — cruise missiles. Work is under way to introduce new B-1B strategic bombers into combat use.

Now the foreign press is urgently trumpeting the creation of a new "invisible bomber" with a low radar signature under the "Stealth" program and the possibilty that new-generation hypersonic bombers (up to 6,000-7,000 km per hour) and transatmospheric [vozdushno-kosmicheskiye] craft will be built.

Pride of place in the militarist program is given to air-, ground-, and sea-launched strategic and tactical cruise missiles and high-toxicity weapons systems and means. Increases not only in the range (up to and including intercontinental range) and the velocity of these means are envisaged.

There is an eternal process of struggle in military matters which is often called the "struggle of armor and shells." In other words, each means of attack constantly gives rise to new means of defense. If necessary we are prepared to fight battles against the enemy's future means, also. Our weapons make us firmly confident of reliable defense against any aggressor.

Col Gen Bobylev on PVO Training Shortcomings

PM171258 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Apr 86 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Colonel General S. Bobylev, member of the Defense Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Air Defense Forces: "Bearing in Mind Modern Demands"]

[Excerpts] In tackling the training year's tasks, commanders, staffs, political organs, and party organizations are persistently improving the style of their work, focusing their efforts on the development of initiative, creativeness, and improved practical organization of their work. The emphasis here is primarily on the translation into practice of the fundamental principle of combat training, that is, teaching the forces everything they need to know in modern combat. During lessons and training sessions and in the course of tactical exercises, privates, sergeants, ensigns, and officers persistently rehearse procedures and methods of detecting, tracking, and destroying means of air attack in a situation where mass-destruction weapons and intensive electronic countermeasures are used by the "enemy." This makes it possible to raise the combat training of missilemen, radar operators, signalmen, and other categories of servicemen to a qualitatively new level.

It must be mentioned, however, that the personnel's combat training has not yet become the pivotal concern in the life and activity of all military collectives. There are cases of a simplified approach to meeting combat training drill requirements, to the personnel's nonattendance at exercises, and lack of proper concern for the quality of combat training. This must not be tolerated. It is important to adopt specific measures to overcome the complacency of certain officers and the habit of concealing shortcomings in one's oragnizational work with references to objective reasons and to bring combat training everywhere in line with the demands of modern combat.

Thanks to the Communist Party's concern, Air Defense Forces are equipped with antiaircraft guns, missile installations, radar complexes, missile-carrying interceptor fighters, automated control systems, and modern communications equipment which meets all the requirements of modern air defense. And all this equipment is serviced by well-educated, experienced specialists. Many of our servicemen have aquired the qualifications of "skilled operator," "fighter pilot," "specialist 1st or 2d class." Another characteristic feature is the fact that sophisticated combat hardware is brought into a state of operational fitness within shorter time limits than prescribed. This convincingly testifies to the vigor of the patriotic movement under the motto "A higher standard of assimilation for new hardware!"

Rigorous compliance with the rules and regulations, efficient organization, and strict military discipline are the basis of all success in study and in service. Responding to the demands of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR defense minister, and the chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, commanders, political workers, and party and Komsomol organizations have stepped up their work to improve discipline. The task here is abundantly clear — achieving even greater cohesion between military collectives, further strengthening the servicemen's comradeship, and stepping up intolerance of all deviations from the rules and regulations and the norms of communist morality so as to ensure that every serviceman discharges his service sparing no spiritual or physical effort and strictly fulfills the demands of the service regulations.

However, it must be noted that certain officers still strongly tend toward orthodox, inefficient forms of work, taking action only on the instructions of their superiors. Understandably, it is not easy to overcome inertia, to summon up readiness to accept responsibility for enterprisingly and creatively resolving the tasks at hand. But it must be done. Only in this way is it possible to achieve a substantial improvement in the personnel's training and education, bearing in mind the demands of modern combat.

The initiative displayed by the air defense men in training and in service, their selfless military labor, and their conscientious

fulfillment of their combat task in protecting our motherland's airspace are a graphic manifestation of their high political awareness and sense of duty. The sentinels of the Soviet skies, brought up in the spirit of patriotism and love for their socialist fatherland, are proving their devotion to the Communist Party cause by means of their daily, persistent military labor. All the party-political work that is carried out in units and subunits is aimed at instilling firm ideological convictions in servicemen. In accordance with the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress, the emphasis here is placed on the quest for more effective forms and methods of ideological and political education. The organization of political training and of all political, educational, and ideological work is being improved. The rich ideological content of the Central Committee Political Report, the new edition of the CPSU Program, and other party congress documents enables leaders to structure the teaching process more effectively and enables students to deepen their knowledge of the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist theory and develop an aptitude for mature political thinking and action. The entire system of servicemen's ideological and political education is being restructured in the spirit of modern demands.

A great deal is being done in this respect, for instance, in the unit where officer G. Belov is serving. In the organization of party-political work, active struggle is being waged there against obsolete approaches and inertia. The link between education by word and education by example has become much closer in the work of political personnel, party organizations, and Komsomol activists. The forms and methods of their work are brought into line with the realities of the life of military collectives. All this effectively promotes the growth of service and sociopolitical activeness among enlisted men and NCO's.

The fostering of an active life stance and a responsible attitude to military duty in the defenders of the Soviet skies is of special significance. The Air Defense Forces are forces of constant combat readiness. Our servicemen are profoundly aware of this as they discharge their standby alert duty at radar station monitors, missile complex consoles, at airfields and command centers. They are deeply aware of their tremendous responsibility to the Communist Party, the Soviet Government, and the people for ensuring the socialist fatherland's security. They are always alert, always in a state of combat readiness which guarantees an immediate rebuff to any aggressor.